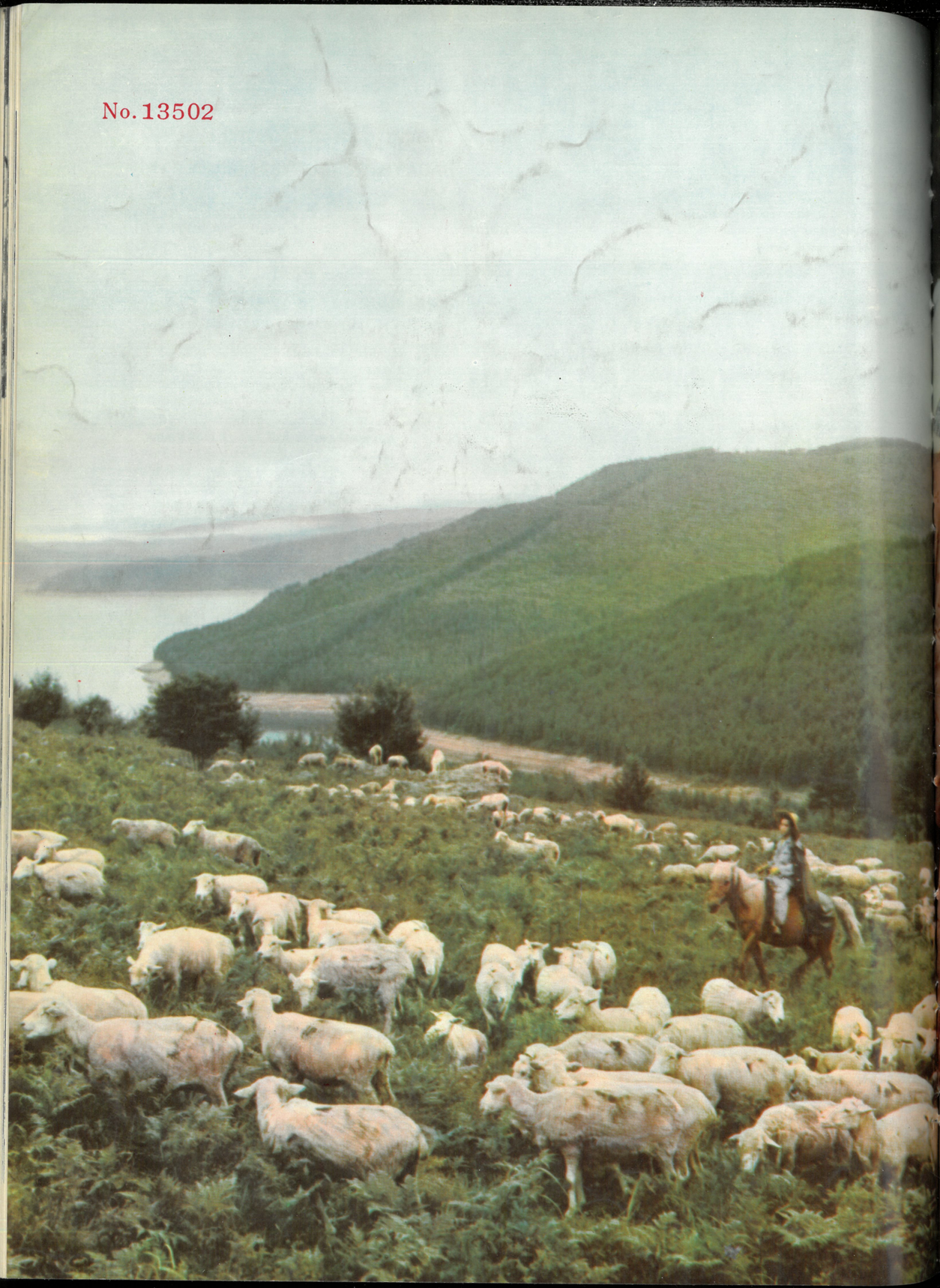
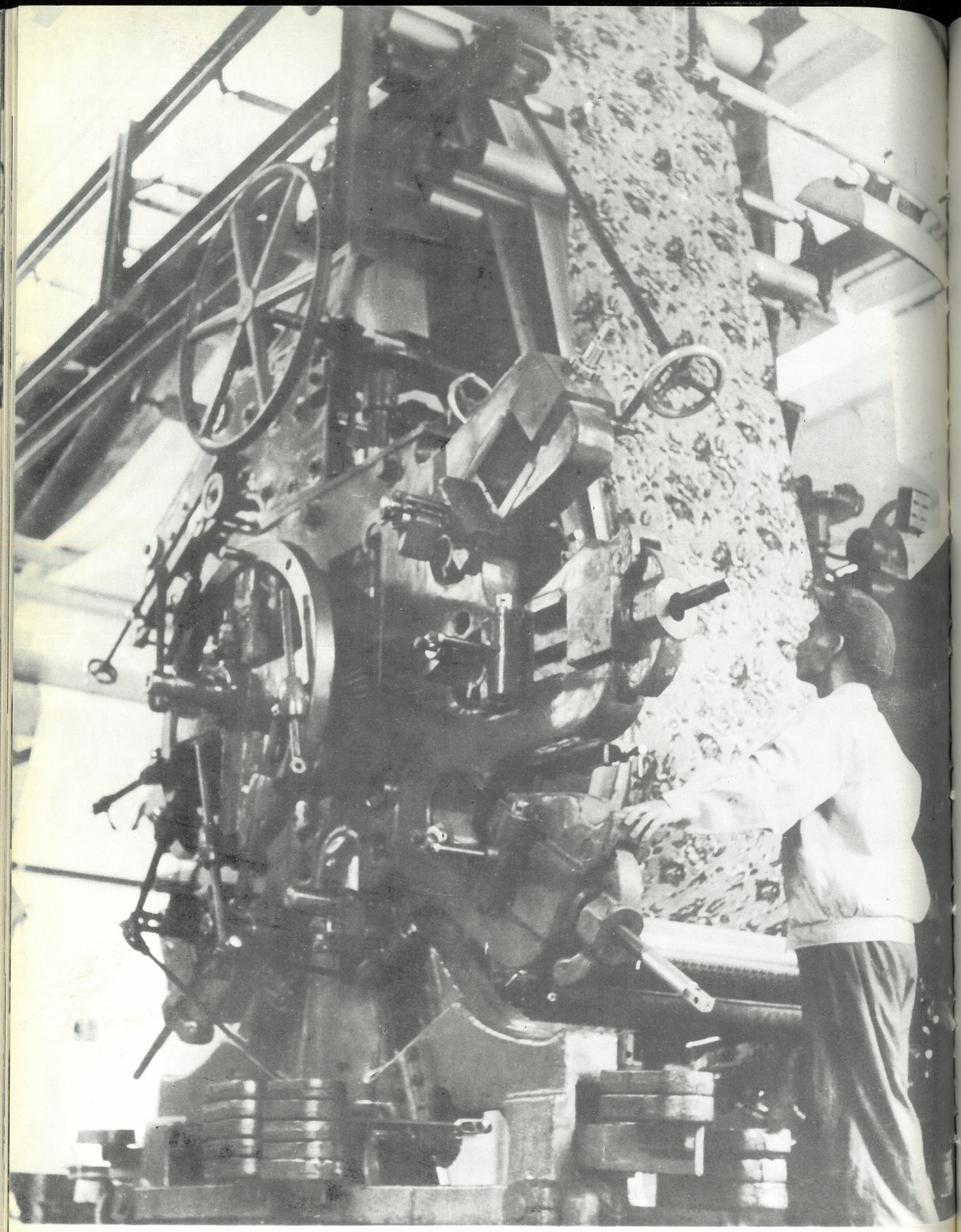
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At the Printing Shop of the Pyongyang Textile Mill

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Printed in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea



FRONT COVER: Kaesong, one of the oidest cities of the land, has also been known for its beautiful landscape. Kaesong, however, under U.S. colonial rule had tasted only bitters. At the time of the Patriotic War of Liberation, Kaesong was liberated and the people began to enjoy a new life, a happy life. Photo: Two girl embroiderers in Kaesong—the city turns out best embroideries, too.

INSIDE BACK COVER: Another good year comes to the Poongduk Plain

BACK COVER: Rafting on the upper Daidong River

II

1965

No. 114

INDEPENDENT NATIONAL ECONOMY AND NATIONAL IDENTITY

JUNG HA CHUL

THE Korean people have not only established an advanced society of socialism but laid an economic and cultural foundation which will enable the people to do away with every expression of backwardness and poverty taken over from the old society, to run the country's economy on their own, and to create a better life for themselves and for the generations to come.

Up to 20 years ago, Korea was backward under Japanese colonial rule. Then, after the country's liberation, it had to go through the terrible ordeals of the Korean war (June 1950-July 1953), which reduced the whole country to ashes. **But the Korean people have scored shining successes in the speedy postwar rehabilitation and reconstruction. And all this is attributable to a firm independent stand of the country and its line of building an independent national economy.**

In revolution, **the question of national identity—how one faces the revolution and how it is to be carried out—is of great importance. It means abiding by the principle of solving by one's own efforts all problems of the revolution and construction in accordance with the actual conditions of one's own country. This implies creative application of the general truth of Marxism-Leninism and the experience of the international revolutionary movement in keeping with the historic conditions and national peculiarities of one's own country. It also signifies independent solution of one's problems in the revolutionary struggle and construction by displaying the spirit of self-reliance.**

The executor of the Korean revolution is the Korean people. Only their strength will determine the rise or fall of the revolution. No one can export revolution, nor can anyone else do revolution for others. Accordingly, the revolution of a country must be carried out by its own people.

The unity, solidarity, and mutual support of the international revolutionary forces are one of the important conditions for guaranteeing victory in each country's revolution.

International support and assistance, valuable though they are, cannot take the place of the internal revolutionary forces, the very strength of the country.

Unless the country's own revolutionary forces are fully ready, the revolution will not be successful, favourable though the international situation is. In other words, if a nation is prepared for revolution, it can be victorious even when the international developments are unfavourable to a certain degree.

Only when a people has their firm idea and conviction relying upon their own might, can they mobilize their own strength to actively push ahead with the revolution, whatever the international situation may be or despite the presence or absence of help from outside.

If the international situation is favourable, it is so much better. But, if not, the revolution has to press forward with a greater force. **The Korean people are fully aware that they but no one else is responsible for the Korean revolution, they are to build socialism by their efforts, unify the divided country, and win final victory in revolution. This is the very stand of the Korean people.**

The revolutionary tasks of the Korean people are closely linked with the international ones.

The Korean revolution is a link in the world revolution; the Korean working class is a national unit of the world working class. That the Korean people carry out their revolution means the implementation of their own national duty and, at the same time, of the international duty assigned to them. Only by doing so, can they make a practical contribution to the world revolutionary movement.

Only those patriots who love their country and are faithful to the revolution can be genuine internationalists. The Korean people are successfully implementing socialist revolution and hastening in every way socialist construction so as to strengthen their country politically, economically and militarily and build a yet happier life for themselves. And, in the long run, this will serve the advance of the international revolution.

National identity is a close integration of the general principles of Marxism-Leninism and national peculiarities of one's own country.

All our policies are formulated taking into a full account the concrete conditions of the country, on the basis of Marxism-Leninism.

To us, the experience of other countries is valuable, yet we do not accept it mechanically. Because others' experience has two aspects, general and specific. Even good ones have to be taken only after they are made to suit the prevailing conditions of the country.

The Korean people have adhered to the principle of national identity in the whole course of revolution and socialist construction.

That **the Korean people have built an independent economy is a concrete expression of national identity and the spirit of self-reliance in their economic life.**

National identity in socialist construction means building an independent national economy, first of all.

To build an independent national economy means to run and develop the national economy relying on one's own technique, one's own resources and the strength of one's own cadres and people and to become able to satisfy in the main the domestic demands with domestic production. To do this, the country must develop a diversified economy, which can be termed the basis of economic self-sufficiency and a criterion of its growth.

A deformed economy will not make a country prosper, nor will it improve the people's living.

Moreover, the country's economy should be equipped with up-to-date technique.

To build up a powerful heavy industry with a machine-building industry as its core is of most importance in equipping the national economy with modern technique. **And the independent national economy must be developed with raw materials produced in the country.**

Industries which depend upon raw materials from outside are always unstable. Only the economy which relies on the country's resources and raw materials is stable. It will develop rapidly. The country, at the same time, should have its own cadres to manage the state and economic affairs.

In other words, an independent national economy calls for a comprehensive economic system in which all branches are closely interlinked with each other and which is run with one's own techniques, raw materials, and trained personnel.

The building of such an independent national economy is of weighty significance both in ensuring the country's independence and systematically improving the people's living.

Only by achieving economic independence can a country be ensured with complete independence and advance and usher in prosperity to the nation.

Economic independence constitutes the basis of political independence.

If complete equality and independence are to be maintained in the mutual relations between states, one must be economically self-reliant. To build an independent national economy was a particularly important and pressing question for our country, because it inherited a backward, deformed economy from old society and it had been far removed from the mechanical civilization.

The economic onesidedness was further aggravated due to the country's division caused by U.S. occupation of South Korea after liberation. Then the three-year war against the armed invasion of the U.S. aggressors played havoc with the country.

Half of our country has been reduced to an American colony, and we are confronted with a situation in which we foresee a prolonged and arduous struggle against the U.S. imperialists.

Under the circumstances, we had to lay a firm economic foundation in the shortest time possible so as to put an end to the economic onesidedness and backwardness inherited from old society, stabilize and enhance the people's living deteriorated by the war, and build an independent, united country, prosperous and strong.

An independent national economy presented itself as a life-and-death question for the country. The destiny of the country and the rise or fall of the Korean revolution hinged on it. Because, with the country's liberation the people held power in their hands, which meant we were masters of our future, then there was U.S. occupation of South Korea.

Our country was economically backward and was short of trained personnel in the past. On top of it, we had little experience in building an economy. Under the circumstances, it was by no means easy for the country to build an independent national economy.

However, the Korean people have devotedly worked to this end. They wanted no repetition of the bitter past—the humiliating past when they were suppressed by the foreign aggressors because they were backward and weak. They wanted to become a civilized nation independent and powerful. They wanted to become a nation that can stand proudly on the same footing with all nations of the world.

The building of an independent national economy began in real earnest, when hostilities ended, when the subjective and objective conditions matured.

Our people, under the banner of self-reliance, have laid the foundation of an independent economy in the shortest time possible by tapping all inner reserves to the maximum, exploring what they did not have and making what they were short of.

In the postwar rehabilitation and reconstruc-

tion period the country adopted a basic line of economic construction—priority development of heavy industry with the simultaneous growth of light industry and agriculture. And the whole nation worked diligently to carry out the line.

In developing heavy industry, our country did not develop all branches of heavy industry at one time. Nor did it develop heavy industry for the sake of heavy industry. The main stress was on those branches which were urgently needed for solving the question of food, clothing, and housing for the people in the light of the difficult postwar situation. At the same time, the key branches of heavy industry which would constitute the foundation of the national economy were developed. In short, we built heavy industry for two purposes, namely for improving the people's living, and for laying the foundation of an independent national economy.

Meanwhile, the processing industry was developed before others, and thus the industry which had produced raw materials began to produce gradually semi-finished goods, then finished products.

We also newly built those industrial branches which were non-existent previously, while stress was laid on utilizing the existing heavy industrial factories to the maximum, poor and insignificant though they were. Then the plants were reconstructed and expanded.

In this way we could build a powerful heavy industry in a comparatively short time and with a small fund. Yet, a high speed of production was maintained, industrial facilities were modernized.

The building of a machine-building industry is a great victory that the Korean people won in laying the foundation of an independent heavy industry. The machine-building industry is the core of heavy industry and the foundation of industrialisation.

In developing the machine-building industry, too, the order of construction and expansion was correctly defined with a view to turning out machines and equipment urgently needed and in large quantities.

Mention must be made of, in this respect, the struggle against conservatism and mystery about techniques and the "let-a-machine-tool-make-a-machine-tool" movement.

Through the struggle against conservatism and mystery about technique our working people came to produce for the first time tractors, lorries, excavators, an 8-metre turing lathe, a 3,000-ton press, a 6-metre hobbing machine, big ships, electric locomotives, and many other heavy machines, precision-machines, and electric machines. Then large quantities of machine-tools were turned out rapidly.

Thus, today our country that once had machine plants no better than repair shops has a modern machine-building industry which can supply the nation with almost all the machinery and equipment it needs.

In 1964, the share of machine-building industry in the total industrial output was 25.8 per cent. Today 94.3 per cent of machinery and equipment the country needs are supplied by its own machine-building industry.

Along with the building of a machine-building industry, **we have secured bases for raw materials and power in the country.**

The country took measures for reorganizing the industrial structure in compliance with the country's natural resources, while making the best use of the existing raw material and fuel bases, deformed as they were.

Our metal-working industry which almost exclusively produced pig iron in the past can today turn out large quantities of iron and steel and metal products needed for the machine-building industry and capital construction and all other branches of the national economy.

With the building of the vinalon factory, vinyl chloride factory and other inorganic and organic chemical factories, chemistry has been widely applied to the national economy. Moreover, the question of feeding light industry was solved as the chemical industries began to give out various raw materials.

In parallel with this, coal-mines were expanded and modernized while new coal resources were explored. Then, laying an accent on the rehabilitation and adjustment of the existing power stations and on construction of giant power stations, medium- and small-size power stations were built in a nation-wide movement. Both hydraulic power stations and thermo-power stations were built. As a result, our fuel-power base has been reinforced greatly.

It goes without saying that all this was a great advance attained in building an independent national economy and became a firm foundation for industrialization of the country's economy.

Light industry of our country was most backward and lopsided owing to Japanese colonial rule. And to build an independent light industry held an important position in laying the foundation for an independent national economy.

To this end, a series of measures were taken for building new plants and expanding the existing ones, for creating raw material sources, and for expanding the variety of goods and improving their quality. The country adopted the policy of building medium- and small-sized local factories along with modern, large light industrial factories throughout the country.

A few months after the June Plenum of the C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea held in 1958, where the question of developing local industry was discussed, over 1,000 local industrial factories were set up. In this idle materials and manpower in localities were utilized. There was little government investments in this. As a result, today there are more than 2,000 local industrial plants in the country, which turn out no less than half of the gross value of consumer goods production.

Through such struggle our industrial production has rapidly increased. **Between 1954 and 1963 the annual rate of increase in industrial output averaged 34.8 per cent, and in 1964 the industrial output rose 13 times as against 1944, the year right before the country's liberation.**

To fortify material and technical foundation of agriculture is an important component of independent national economy.

It was no easy task to root out the centuries-long backwardness so firmly settled in the rural areas, build a large-scale, advanced rural economy, and to turn the countryside into a food and industrial raw material supply centre. In particular, difficulties were added by the severe destruction of the countryside in the Korean war.

Under the circumstances, **after the war agriculture was transformed on socialist lines. Then the technical revolution was pushed ahead in the countryside—irrigation, mechanization, electrification, and application of chemistry.**

Now our countryside is covered with the network of irrigation canals, one tractor is working in every 100 hectares of farm land on an average, and 300 kilogrammes of fertilizers were applied to every hectare. Electricity found its way to 95.5 per cent of the entire farm villages and 81 per cent of farm houses.

The completion of agricultural co-operation and promotion of the technical revolution have turned our agriculture, once feeble and backward and leaned heavily on grain production, into a diversified one. It gives the nation ample food and industrial raw materials. And it keeps advancing knowing no crop failure. Today the countryside produces twice as much grain as it did in the pre-liberation period.

To solve the problem of trained personnel is an indispensable one in laying the foundation of an independent national economy.

Unless the country is in possession of large numbers of technical cadres it cannot run an independent, modern industry and agriculture.

This question was particularly urgent and important for our country because of the prolonged Japanese colonial rule and the obscurantism policy practised by Japanese imperialism.

To solve this problem, **a series of measures were taken for training cadres of our own: a new education system was established and new specialized schools and colleges were set up. Education has been made to link closely with productive labour, then spare-time schools have been established for the workers—these schools made the workers study technology without leaving their jobs.**

Thus, **the number of technicians and specialists working in all fields of the national economy exceeded 290,000 by October 1964.** All factories and mills including large and modern ones are managed by our trained personnel.

With an independent national economy built, great changes also have taken place in the field of foreign trade.

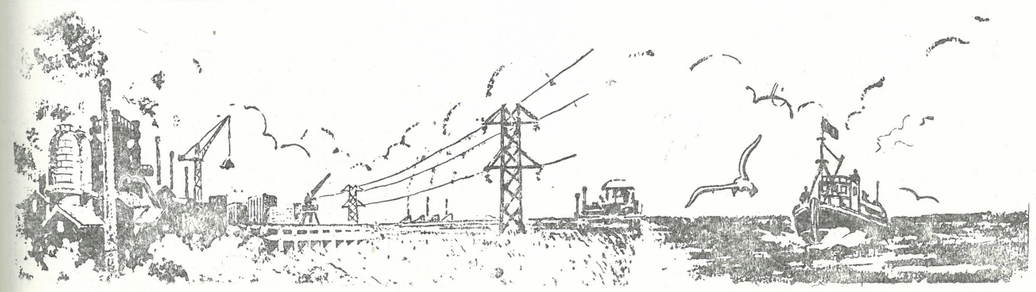
Only 20 years ago the Japanese shipped away raw materials produced in Korea paying a low price, only to impose their finished goods on our people at exorbitant prices.

However, today the foreign trade of our country has become a means of reinforcing the foundation of our independent national economy by exporting machinery and equipment while importing raw materials and equipment.

Now our country has economic relations not only with socialist countries but with the newly independent countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, and then a series of capitalist countries—Japan, West Germany, Holland, Austria, France, Australia, and others—altogether some 70 countries in the six continents.

With the firm foundation of an independent national economy fortified, today our country, once a backward, agrarian one, has become an advanced, socialist industrial-agricultural country.

This is the victory of our national identity and the line of independent national economy, which the country has consistently adhered to and implemented successfully.



IN EVERY WAY

To concentrate efforts on large-scale production and to develop medium- and small-scale production at the same time has been one of the major policies that our country has consistently adhered to in building up the national economy.

It goes without saying that large-scale production based on modern science and technology is the basic form of socialist production and the firm material, technical foundation that guarantees the socialist system a final victory.

However, large-scale production demands more materials, fund, and a greater labour force. At the same time, it takes quite a long time before investments show results. Besides, natural resources of a country are scattered in all parts of the country, which makes it difficult for giant factories to utilize them fully. Then there do exist idle manpower and materials that are waiting for utilization.

On the other hand, there are some goods—particularly daily items—which can be turned out by comparatively small-scale methods of production for which a small investment and a little material are required. And the demand for daily necessaries varies according to localities and seasons.

All this shows that large-scale production alone is not enough to tap all the natural resources and potentialities of the country and to boost production rapidly. Nor is it possible to fully satisfy the immediate needs of the people promptly by large factories alone. **Only when along with large-scale production medium- and small-scale production is developed, can all the country's natural resources and potentialities be effectively utilized.**

Medium- and small-scale plants not only requires a relatively small amount of fund, materials, and manpower to run, but also they can utilize fully natural resources scattered in various localities and reserves hidden in all branches of the national economy. Moreover, their production will involve no large investment of state fund while boosting the economic progress and improving the people's living rapidly. And large-scale production plus medium- and small-scale production will help the country resolve the problem of fund needed for the development of large-scale production by increasing accumulation.

The growing medium- and small-scale production will provide the country with favourable conditions for the further advance of large-scale production, for the speedy, many-sided development of the national economy, for the all-round growth of local industries, and for making more people partake in economic construction.

The simultaneous development of large-scale and medium- and small-scale production is of particular significance in accelerating industrial development and improving the people's living in a country like ours that has inherited a backward economy from the vicious colonial rule of imperialism.

Proceeding from this, our country has paid serious attention to building up modern large-scale production while extensively advancing medium- and small-scale production in many fields of the national economy. And considerable success has been scored in this endeavour, particularly, in the postwar consumer goods production.

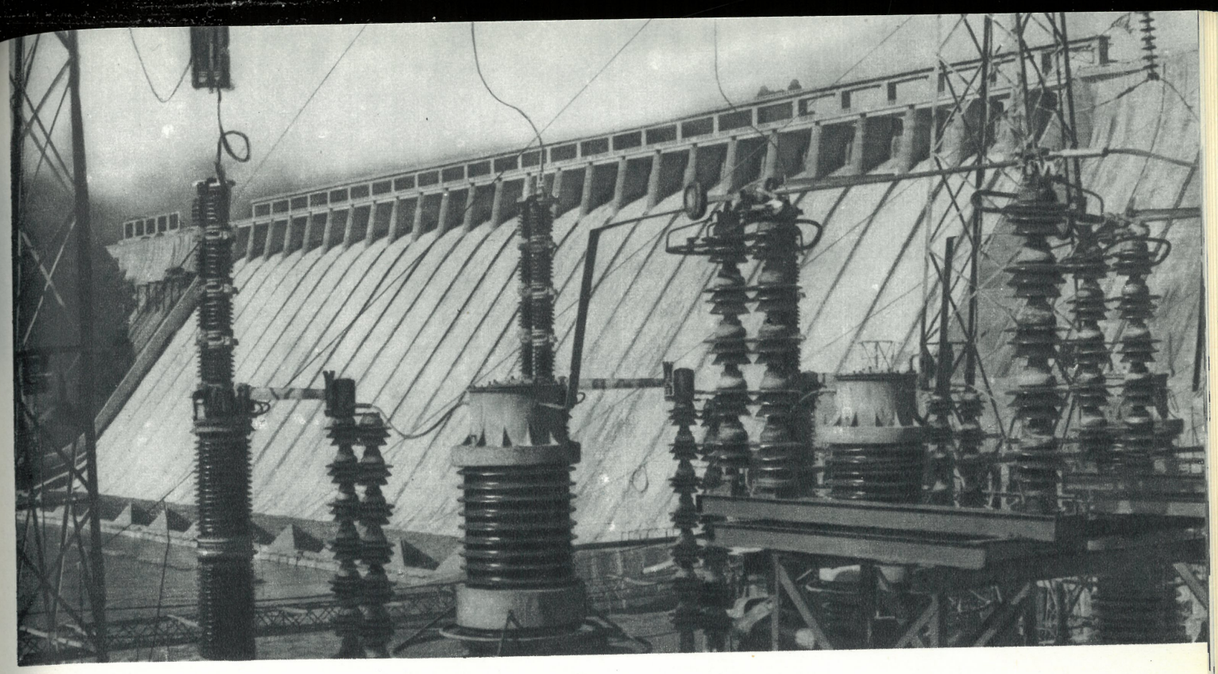
After June 1958 a nation-wide movement was launched all over the country to extensively advance local industries by tapping reserves latent in all local districts. As a result, great changes took place in the field of light industry. The government called upon the entire nation to set up at least one local factory in every city and county. And, in a matter of a few months, 1,000-odd factories were set up throughout the country; today there are more than 2,000 such factories, playing an important role in the production of consumer goods.

Needless to say that most of these mills were operated in a handicraft way in the early days and that they turned out only simple daily items. However, thanks to active aid from the large-scale central industries and to technical innovations of the workers local plants have been equipped with modern techniques to turn out consumer goods of a wider range. **Now our local industries produce more than half of the country's total volume of consumer goods.**

As is seen, gearing large-scale and medium- and small-scale production for turning out daily items made the country take great strides in tapping and utilizing reserves latent in the localities: daily necessaries factories were speedily set up after the war without big state investments. And this enabled the country to save a large amount of fund to be used for building many big factories and cultural establishments.

The country's light industry which stands on central and local industries has been meeting the people's demands for articles of daily use with goods produced in the country.

The line of simultaneous development of large and medium- and small-scale production has been faithfully adhered to in our country in the production of daily necessaries. However, this line has been observed in other fields as well. For instance, in the field of electricity it has been applied with much success. Construction of large power stations



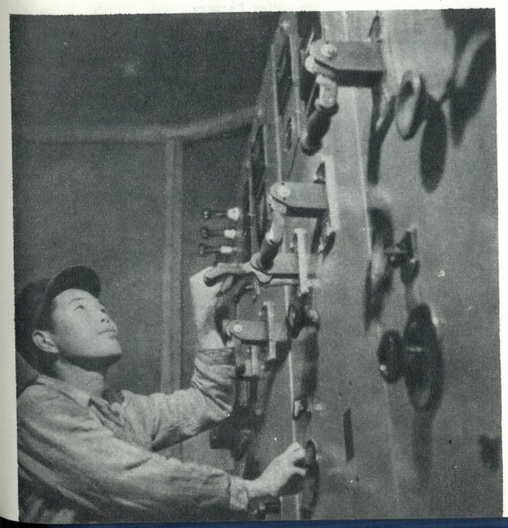
Dam of the Soopoong Hydroelectric Power Station

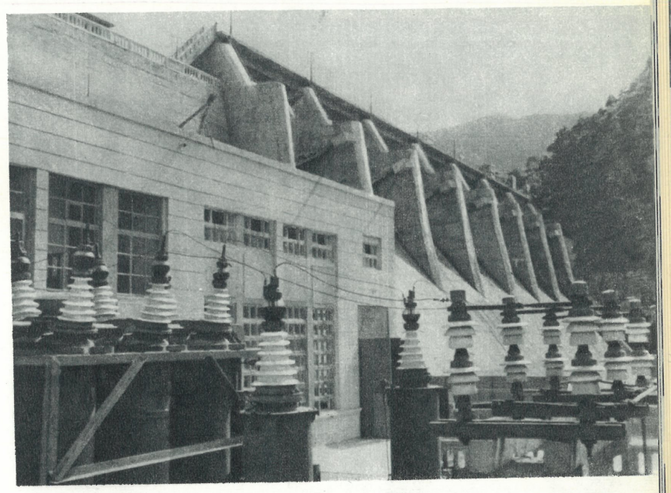
is well combined with that of middle- and small-sized ones; big-scale fishery with medium and small-scale ones; giant irrigation projects with medium and small ones; modern farm machines with indigenous farm implements in executing the technical revolution in the countryside.

In such industries as metallurgy, coal, chemicals, and forestry, small- and medium-scale production has gone well hand in hand with large-scale one.

In the first half of this year the newly opened medium- and small-sized collieries produced over 1.5 times as much coal as the country had as a whole in 1946. In chemical industry 250 medium and small plants have been set up in recent years to turn out more than 1,200 chemical products of different kinds.

Small-size power stations are to be found even in the remote mountain villages. Photo shows one in Saing-ri, Dongsin County, Jagang Province





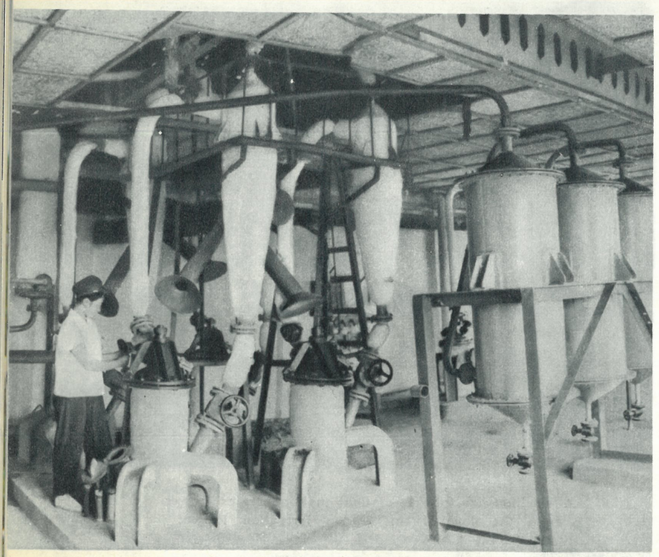
A medium-size power station that generates power from the flow of the Ujidon Irrigation Project

All this testifies that **the simultaneous development of large-scale and medium- and small-scale production is of great importance in laying the foundation for an independent national economy and improving the people's life.** At the same time, **it serves to develop all parts of the country evenly; particularly it will bring industry near to agriculture, and eliminate step by step the distinctions between town and country.**



Piles of fertilizer at the Heungnam Fertilizer Factory in Hamheung

At the newly-built Yungdai Chemical Factory, Hamheung



Now a mass movement is being actively held in the country for stepping up further the policy of combining large-scale production with medium- and small-scale production. And the mass campaign is on for technical innovation and improving the work of labour administration which will result in saving manpower, equipment, and materials. This with the help of central industry will advance medium- and small-scale production. In the first half of the Seven-Year Plan period, efforts were directed to reinforcing heavy industry. As a result, the base of heavy industry has been further consolidated to serve more effectively light industry and agriculture.

However, the rapidly growing national economy demands that the foundation of heavy industry be further strengthened. This demand will be fully met only when the cardinal tasks for the second half of the Seven-Year Plan period are successfully fulfilled—the tasks of further expanding heavy industry, of improving its technical equipment, and of decisively strengthening material, technical foundation of socialism, and of creating conditions for the people to enjoy a more bountiful and cultured life. The policy of simultaneous development will display its

In all parts of the country factories are setting up branch plants. Photo: A branch plant of the Hamheung School Supplies Factory





Part of the Pyongyang Daily Necessaries Factory

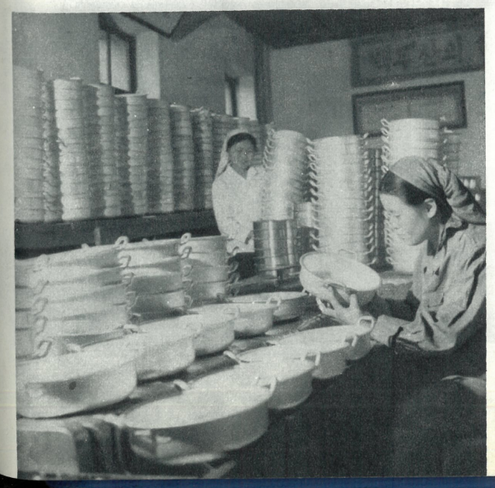
effectiveness once again as it has done in the field of light industry.

To summarize the specific features of the policy can be put in: firstly, it is carried out in a nation-wide campaign; secondly, it solves not only the immediate economic tasks but also long-range ones.

It is out of the question to tap and mobilize potentialities latent in different branches of the national economy and in various districts of the country unless the entire nation takes part in this undertaking. What has been scored by our working people is a testimony to this.

As has been stated, in the early days our local industrial factories employed handicraft methods in turning out consumer goods. But gradually the plants have been mechanized, and advanced work-

Aluminiumwares are produced in a large quantity at the aluminium factory, Bookchung County

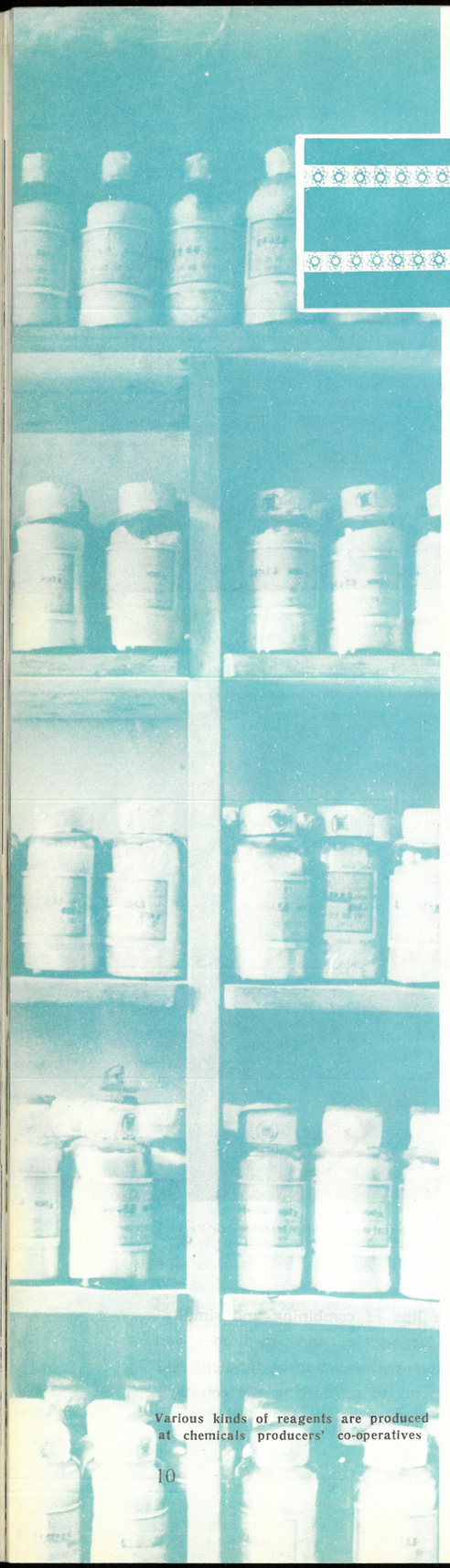




Some of the products of the Hamheung Daily Necessaries Factory

ing methods introduced.

In future too, the line of combining and simultaneously developing large-scale and medium- and small-scale production will be upheld, and it will give a powerful impetus to reinforcing the country's economy.



Various kinds of reagents are produced at chemicals producers' co-operatives

MEDIUM AND SMALL PLANTS IN A CITY

SOME time ago, a new store opened in a street of Hamheung, a chemical industrial city. This store sells a wide range of foodstuffs, daily necessaries, medicines, etc. In this respect, there is nothing extraordinary about this store. But it is rather different from others in the sense that all the stocks of the store come from the medium and small chemical factories built recently in Hamheung.

Sometime ago the Government called for more medium- and small-scale plants for a greater volume of consumer goods. And several chemical plants in Hamheung helped to set up medium- and small-scale plants. Many such plants came into being, and that without state funds. They were built by mobilizing internal reserves.

The Banryong Chemical Factory is one of them. It was built by the lab workers of the Hamheung City Light Industry Commission. It is not a big one, but well equipped; various kinds of medicines being its major products. In the meantime many factories built branch shops on their own.

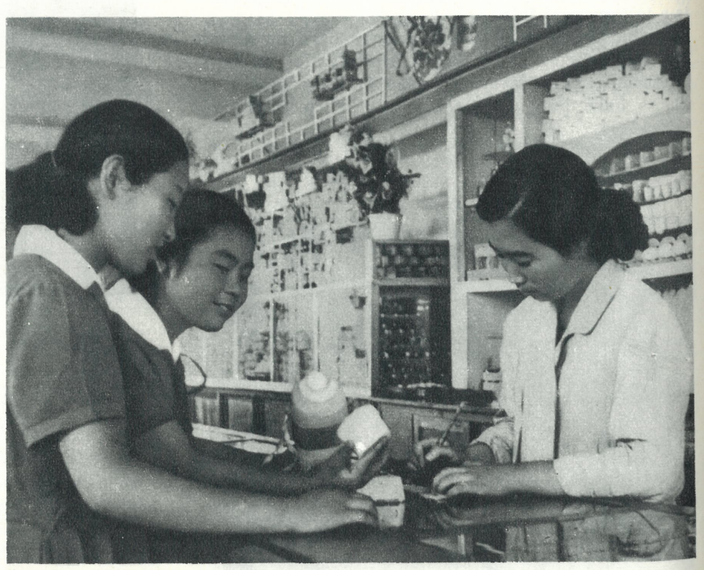
The Hamheung School Supplies Factory, for instance, built a painters' supplies manufacturing shop in a week. This branch plant is staffed with able workers sent from the main factory and 23 housewives who are learning technique while working.

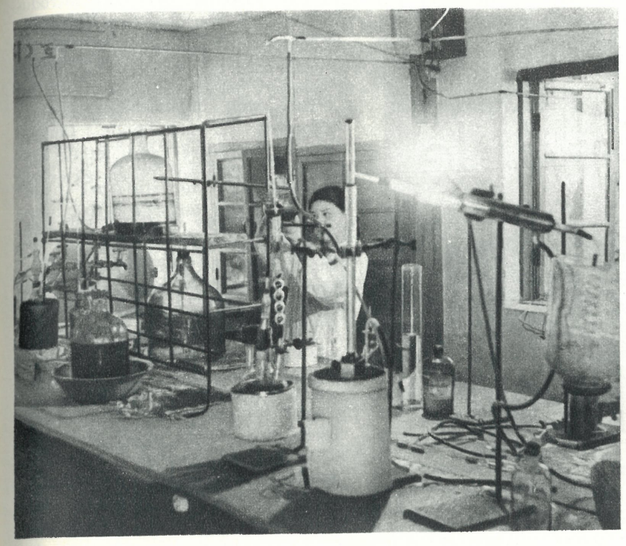
They produce good colours and paints with raw materials found in the neighbouring area.

The Heungnam Fertilizer Factory, the Bongoong Chemical Factory and the February 8 Vinalon Factory—large-scale chemical factories—have also built branch plants to produce various kinds of chemical goods. Scores of such small-scale branch factories have been built so far in Hamheung.

Besides these, medium chemical factories are being built in Hamheung.

New goods are popular with the customers





In a lab at the Banryong Chemical Factory



Painters' supplies factory workers discussing how to improve their products

The Yungdai Chemical Factory, a newly built medium automated plant, owes its appearance to scientists, technicians, and skilled workers from 27 large-scale factories and offices in the city. Their collective knowledge and effort stepped up the construction of the factory. Thirty per cent of the equipment of this factory were made by the workers on the spot, and most of the remaining installations were produced by utilizing latent potentialities of the central factories. All this reduced the construction cost by 35 per cent, and it went into operation in a matter of only six months.

Now this factory turns out seven kinds of chemical products such as new resins, colours, dyes, etc. And they use waste materials and chemical products obtained from large-scale chemical factories.

During the past six months alone, 51 medium- and small-scale chemical factories and branch plants were built in Hamheung to turn out over 350 kinds of chemical goods.

In 1957, there were only 22 local industrial factories in Hamheung, but the figure jumped to more than 60 by the end of last year. And again this year, over 50 branch plants and shops have been added.

Thus, in accordance with the policy of the Government on pushing ahead simultaneously large-scale and medium- and small-scale production, more medium- and small-scale factories are being built in rapid succession in Hamheung, and they will go a long way toward increasing the wealth of the nation.

SOUTH KOREA'S MEDICAL SERVICE

MEDICAL facilities which were very limited are still poorer today in South Korea under the fascist rule of the Pak Jung Hi clique.

Even in towns that have been regarded as being better off in this respect, the situation is very alarming. There is an acute shortage of doctors and nurses. Take the city hospital in Pusan, one of the biggest cities in South Korea, for instance. Though it is called hospital, it is without ophthalmology, dermatology, urology, neurology, pediatrics departments. On top of it, the hospital is greatly under-staffed.

The number of beds, too, is very small. All T.B. hospitals in South Korea put together, they have to have 250 times more beds to accommodate T.B. patients that need immediate hospitalization.

Such is the situation in cities. Then one can imagine how the situation would be in the countryside.

Long time ago the Pak Jung Hi clique began the movement for "no sub-county without a doctor." Yet, more than 700 sub-counties, about half of the total number, still have no doctors.

Today, in the South Korean countryside there is only one doctor for every 30,000 inhabitants, sometimes one for every 60,000 people.

All this is what the South Korean puppet clique has brought about, who are ready to spend 70 per cent of the total annual budget for military and police expenditure, while giving only 0.7 per cent to public health and social wellbeing.

That is why little can be done for the people. South Korea is a land of sickness and epidemics.

More Machines in the Countryside

THE Korean peasants who had toiled and moiled with primitive farming tools for thousands of years, have been emancipated from labour-consuming work. Now modern farm machines work for them.

Today in the countryside are over 20,000 tractors (in terms of 15 h.p.) and some 25,000 electric motors. There is one tractor (in terms of 15 h.p.) for every 100 *jungbo* of farm land on the average. Machines do everything—ploughing, land levelling, transport.

"Chullima" tractors which are mass produced in the country, do the ploughing and harrowing. They also level the fields.

In 1964 the total area ploughed by tractors increased 18 times more than in 1956.

Now the co-op farm members use seeders, weeders, harvesters and other modern farm machines. And threshing is mostly done by machines.

Tractors are coming off the assembly line at the Kiyang Tractor Plant



Mechanization has been introduced in stock farming, too. Hatching, fodder preparing, and transport are mechanized.

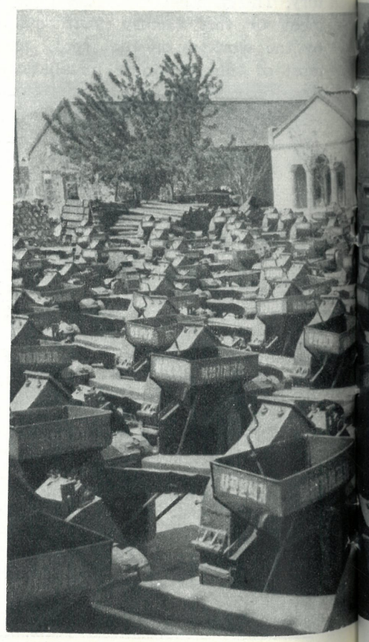
The level of mechanization of transport is very high. Lorries, tractors, trailers and other machines are used in an extensive way.

Mechanization in the rural areas is making advance thanks to the enormous aid given by the state. The state set up, first of all, farm machine stations in all parts of the country. Now in almost all cities and counties well-equipped farm machine stations are to be found.

Each station is assigned to certain co-operative farms, where they work with co-op farm members. And they are responsible for farming, too.

The state has directed much attention to expanding the network of farm machine plants and repair shops.

To supply more tractors, lorries and other large-sized modern farm machines to the countryside the state newly built and expanded large-scale, up-to-date factories and plants. In addition to them, in every city and county medium- and small-sized farm implements plants are opened to turn out and repair medium and small farm machines and tools.



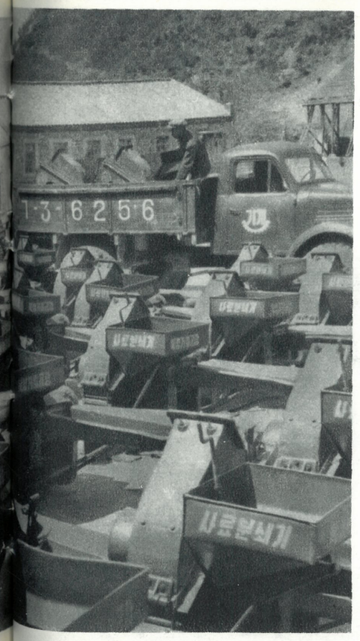
Today the country boasts of a dozen or so big-scale, Centre-controlled farm machine plants and some 200 locally-run, medium- and small-sized farm implements plants.

The Government took an epoch-making step to provide free of charge the co-op farms with such machines as threshers, fodder crushers, electric motors, pumping machines, sprayers, straw-bag making machines, and to do the repair of farm machines for them at the state's expense.

Such state aid helps all co-operative farms step up mechanization.

A large army of technicians have been trained and dispatched to the countryside for the all-round mechanization of farming.

Efforts will be continuously concentrated on agricultural mechanization. In the near future the number of tractors will increase to 70,000-80,000 (in terms of 15 h.p.) and lorries to 30,000-35,000 in addition to great numbers of other modern farm machines working in the countryside. Before long, each workteam of the co-op farm will have 2-3 tractors and more than one lorry. Then major field work—ploughing, seeding, inter-row ploughing, weeding, threshing and transport—will be done by machines, and the co-op farm members will be freed from arduous work forever.



←

Fodder crushers ready for shipment to the countryside (At the Bookchung Farm Machine Factory)



"Victory-58" lorries of the Dukchun Automobile Plant go to all parts of the countryside



→

Making spare-parts (At the Sariwon Tractor Repair Shop)

Asian Football GANEFO



THE Asian Football GANEFO was held in Pyongyang, D.P.R.K., on the initiative of the Korean GANEFO Committee, from August 1 to 11. It was participated in by Cambodia, China, Guinea, Indonesia, Korea, and Vietnam.

It made a great contribution to further consolidating and developing GANEFO and strengthening friendship and unity of the peoples and sportsmen of the new emerging forces. It also reinforced the successes made at the first GANEFO, displaying the experience and technique accumulated and developed since then. Moreover, it reinforced the common front of the Asian and African peoples against imperialism.

An important guarantee for consolidating the national independence and prosperity of the new emerging countries is to exchange experience in all political, economic, and cultural fields and to fight valiantly, in firm unity, on the common front against imperialism and colonialism.

As is known to all, GANEFO which came into being at the initiative of Indonesia reflects the desires and hopes of the Asian, African, and Latin American peoples—they have long demanded an end to the imperialist monopoly of sports and more sports intercourses among the peoples of the new emerging forces.

That is why GANEFO enjoys the undivided support of the peoples of these regions as an unbiased democratic international sports organization.

In Asia, Africa, and Latin America there live two-thirds of the world's population. Now these regions have undergone a complete transformation and great revolutionary changes are taking place in the life of the people, who have won freedom and independence after stubborn, valiant struggles. **They are on the road of independent development and are attaining brilliant successes in the struggle for liquidating the evil aftermath of imperialism and colonialism and for developing rapidly economies and cultures of their countries.**

The countries in these regions are making a big stride in sports, too, with the ranks of sportsmen expanding and sports facilities improving. Then sports technique is progressing by leaps and bounds, and sports exchanges between the countries more frequent.

The Asians, Africans and Latin Americans are talented peoples with long, brilliant cultural traditions. The inexhaustible creativeness and revolutionary zeal of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples who are building a new life, are being brilliantly manifested in cultural construction, too.

And exchange of experience and stepped-up mutual intercourse will go a long way towards common prosperity. Moreover, friendship and unity of the peoples of the new emerging forces will be strengthened and the revolutionary determination of the people to fight together against imperialism be strengthened.

Today, the U.S.-led imperialists are resorting to every conceivable scheme in their attempt to stamp out independence and sovereignty of the peoples everywhere and destroy the friendship and unity of the peoples who are on the road of independent development. They also make no scruple to stage open armed interventions.

The American imperialists are committing aggression everywhere in the world—Vietnam, Laos, the Congo (L), the Dominican Republic, etc. They are brutally suppressing the people who demand a new life. However, never will they be able to stop the fierce revolutionary struggle of the people, no matter how desperate they may become. They will not escape final collapse in face of the resolute counter-attack of the Asian, African, and Latin American peoples, and the peace-loving people the world over.

The imperialists are set to do anything to arrest political, economic, and cultural developments of all nations.

The U.S. imperialists and the international reactionary forces have resorted to every sinister intrigue to destroy GANEFO. However, Washington is sustaining one defeat after another.

No enemy can check the triumphal advance of GANEFO which is enjoying the full support of the masses and sportsmen.

The days are gone never to return, when the imperialists could monopolize sports.

The Korean people, who deem it as their sacred duty to take an active part in GANEFO and further strengthen it, made every effort to make the first GANEFO a successful one and to set up the GANEFO Federation. And they are doing everything for the growth of GANEFO.

In the light of the enemy's naked aggression and sabotage, it is particularly important for the Asian, African, and Latin American peoples to unite more firmly and help and support each other. In this respect the recent Asian Football GANEFO was an event of weighty significance. It fully met expectations of the peoples of the new emerging forces in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, and the peace-loving people of the world.

Friendship and unity—this is our common slogan.

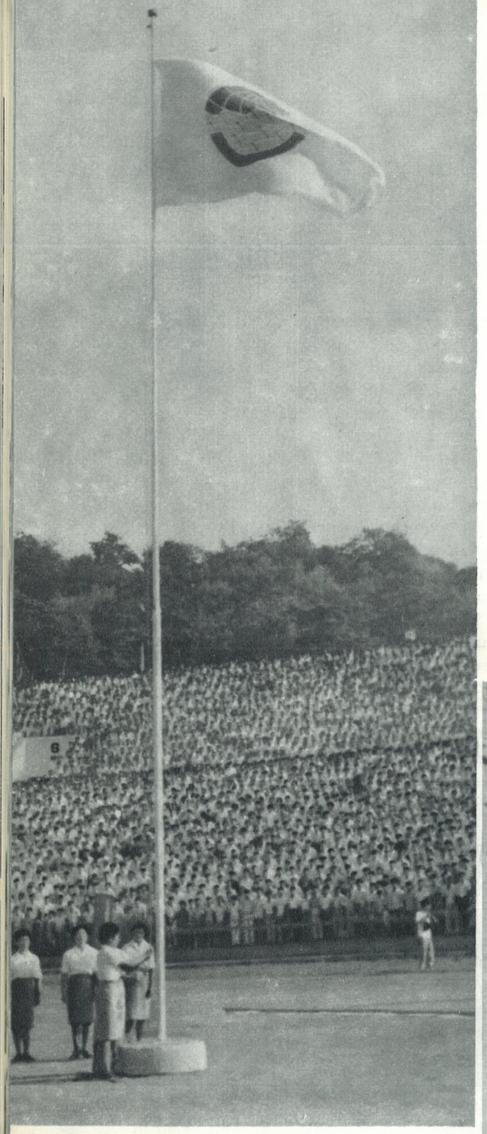
The Korean people will stand foursquare on the front of struggle against imperialism and colonialism under the slogan "Onward! No Retreat!" They will make a yet greater stride in all fields including sports, smashing every scheme of the imperialists.

←
The torch tower of the Asian Football GANEFO in front of the Moranbong Stadium





←
The opening ceremony of the Asian Football GANEFO was held at the Moranbong Stadium on August 1



The GANEFO flag is hoisted over the stadium



Chinese football team entering the stadium

Strong Fighting Will, High Technique

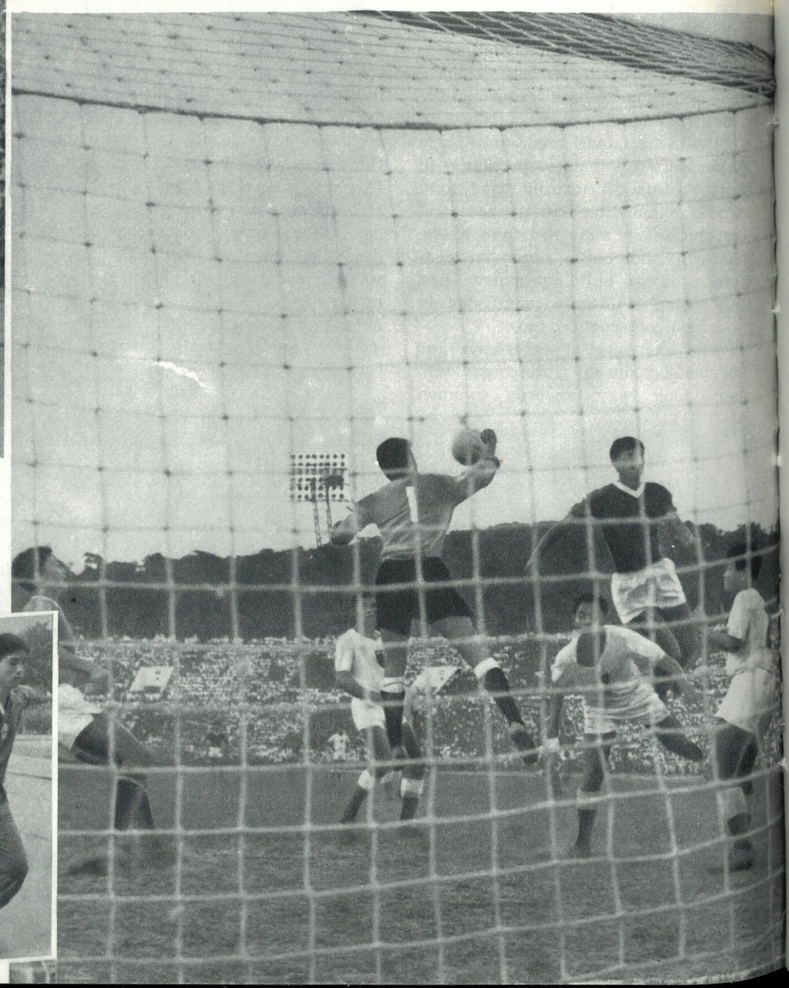
Sports commentator KIM BYUNG HA

THE Asian Football GANEFO closed on August 11 in Pyongyang with all the scheduled matches having been played.

Teams from six countries—Cambodia, China, Guinea, Indonesia, Korea, and Vietnam—competed on the league series basis from August 1. Altogether 15 matches were played, and Korea, the organizer of the tournaments, was placed first, and second and third places were carried off by China and Vietnam respectively.

The current tournaments were a demonstration of the swift progress of the football technique in the new emerging nations of Asia.

The majority of the contestants were young players without much experience. Nevertheless, they displayed strong fighting will and high technique.



Match between Korean and Indonesian footballers (At the Moranbong Stadium)

AN EPOCH-MAKING EVENT

A.I.A. PESIK

Delegate of the GANEFO Federation

I, on behalf of the GANEFO Federation, express my thanks to the Korean GANEFO Committee for organizing the Asian Football GANEFO and warmly welcoming the delegates from the GANEFO Federation and football teams.

The Asian Football GANEFO held here in Pyongyang scored a great success thanks to the excellent arrangements made by the Korean GANEFO Committee.

Special mention should be made of the fact that the Asian Football GANEFO was an epoch-making event in consolidating and developing the results of the first GANEFO held in 1963 in Djakarta.

In accordance with the basic principles adopted at the plenary meeting of the GANEFO Federation in 1963, the Asian Football GANEFO developed successfully the organization of the GANEFO and took a step forward towards realizing the idea of the GANEFO. **It was also a vivid manifestation of firm friendship and solidarity among the youth and sportsmen of the new emerging nations.**

The GANEFO headquarters in Djakarta endeavours to strengthen friendship and unity among the youth of the newly born states and develop sports jointly so as to cement their ties in this field. It is making active preparations to secure greater successes for the second GANEFO to be held in Cairo, the capital of the United Arab Republic, in 1967.

In this respect, I believe, the Asian Football GANEFO has played a highly important role.

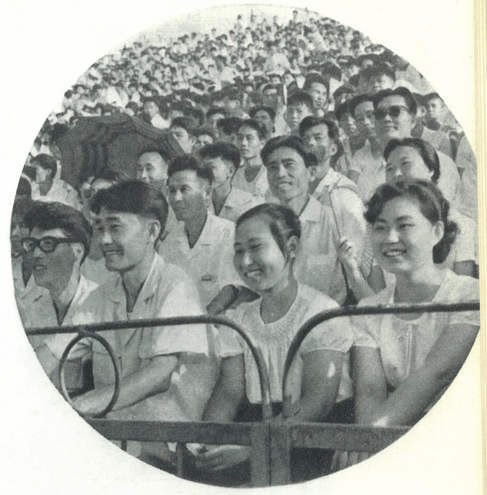
We do not want a society with old organizations. We have to fight against it to the end.

I consider that we must work together to get rid of the old organizations, the instruments of imperialism and colonialism, and to consolidate our unity and friendship.

The GANEFO is an organization for struggle. We will unite as one, and strive to march forward under the slogan: "Onward! No Retreat!"

Under the outstanding leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, their beloved leader, the Korean people are exerting great efforts to make their country more prosperous and hasten the onward march of the GANEFO.

I am convinced that the Korean people will register greater results in strengthening and developing friendship and solidarity among the peoples of the new emerging forces which they treasure.

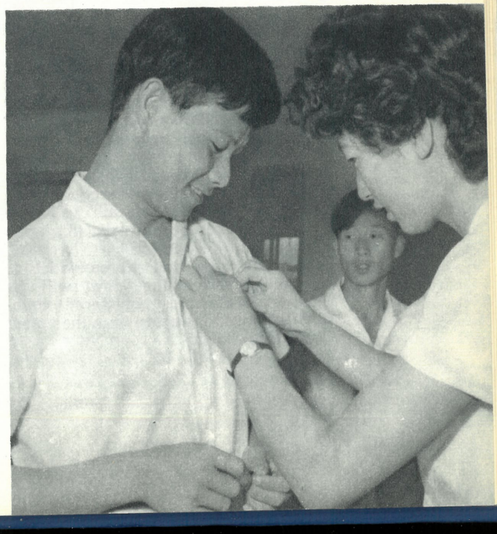


Stands filled to overflowing

Indonesian footballers go sightseeing the city in the evening



A Korean woman athlete pinning a badge on the breast of her Vietnamese friend





Korea vs. Guinea match (At the East Pyongyang Stadium)

PYONGYANG IS SO BEAUTIFUL

CAMARA ABOUDAVACAR
Member of the Guinean Football Team

I deem it the highest honour to take part in the Asian Football GANEFO. During the football games I made friends with Pyongyangites and acquainted myself with their modesty.

All the spectators hailed and cheered the players so enthusiastically. We came from a far-off continent, but we felt at home in Korea.

During our stay in Pyongyang, we had an opportunity to see Korea's beautiful golden art, witnessed a high degree of technique, speed, stamina and lofty moral traits the Korean players displayed in the matches, and came to realize how rapidly Korea's football developed.

We were deeply moved by the diligence of Koreans when we learned that they had built the war-ravaged Pyongyang into a big modern city in only a few years.

Everything I saw in Pyongyang was so beautiful. The Daidong River, the Botong River, Moranbong Hill, the streets and the costume of people—all this was near and dear to me.

I am sure that Korea which is rapidly developing now will be one of the most advanced countries in the world in the near future.

less, they gave a fine display of ball control and other skills.

The players, agile and nimble, deftly coped with critical situations in matches. One of the salient features common to all entrants was a high speed coming from quick motion in trapping and passing the ball and brisk manoeuvres after passing the ball.

The participating teams adopted in general 1-4-2-4 formation while using their own distinctive tactics.

The side half back and the wings were quick-paced, playing a big role. Illustrative of this is that the Vietnamese, Cambodian and Indonesian teams, with quick-paced wings, could launch offensive through deft break-through.

All the players at the tournaments gave full play to their skills and technique.

Guinea's entry added lustre to the current Asian Football GANEFO. Guinea is one of the new-born independent African countries which actively supports the ideal of the GANEFO.

Captains of the Guinean and Cambodian teams shaking hands before the game started



ASIAN FOOTBALL GANEFO SCORE-TABLE

Guinea	2 wins	3 losses	*	4pts.
Indonesia	1 win	3 losses	1 draw	3pts
Vietnam	1 win	2 losses	2 draws	4pts.
China	3 wins	1 loss	1 draw	7pts
Cambodia	*	3 losses	2 draws	2pts.
Korea	5 wins	*	*	10pts.

The participation of the Guinean footballers, who have attained a certain level in the football technique, enabled the players from other nations to exchange technique and experience with them.

The Guinean players, supple but stout, put up good skills. They were resolute in offensive and their long shoot was powerful. Another distinguishing trait of this team was the triangle pass with the right half back Shako Bafode as the pivot.

The Vietnamese players made a particularly good showing, demonstrating their improved technique. They were spirited and good both at offensive and defence. Left inner Tran Duy Song, who was in good physical form, showed excellent skills.

The Indonesian team comprises young players, the youngest of the entrants, their average age being 20. It has been preparing itself for the coming Second GANEFO in Cairo two years henceforth.

Foreign footballers enjoy a day with their Korean friends at Mt. Daisung Recreation Ground on the outskirts of Pyongyang.



MILITANCY AND AMITY

REH THE THO
Member of the Vietnamese Football Team

I am in Korea many thousands of miles away from Vietnam but I feel as if I were in my own country.

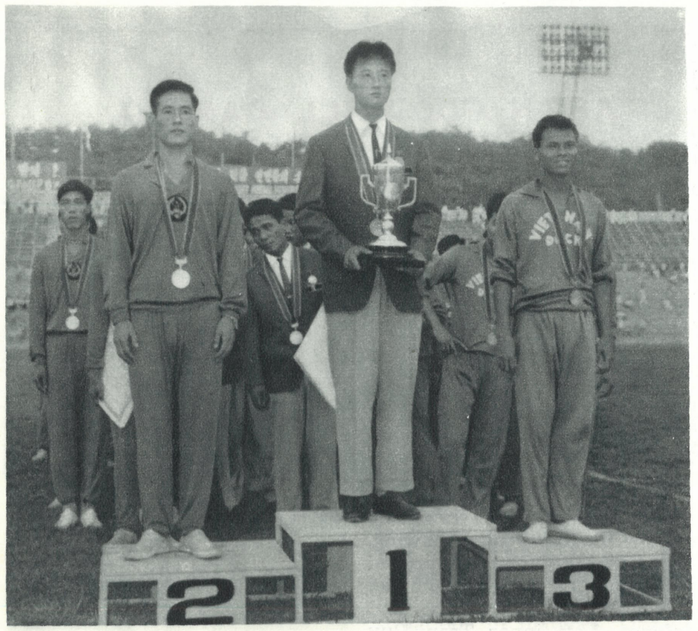
It is probably because I am among real comrades-in-arms who fight the common enemy. Here in Korea I feel the same militancy and fighting spirit as pulsating and vibrating in Vietnam.

Whenever I look up at my national flag fluttering in the blue sky among other national flags, whenever I come across with the streamers in the streets which pledge the moral and material assistance of the Korean people to the Vietnamese people, I feel a lump in my throat.

Wherever I went I could perceive the Korean people's determination to share their fate with our people in the battle against U.S. imperialism, the common enemy, and could witness their endeavour to help us in our cause.

I am most delighted at the contribution the Asian Football GANEFO has made to further strengthening our militant solidarity and friendship.

We renew our resolve to contrive to consolidate the organization of the GANEFO and to struggle in firm unity against the enemy headed by the U.S. imperialists.



Winners in the Asian Football GANEFO—first (Korea), second (China), and third (Vietnam)

Though little experienced, its players were full of enterprising spirit. They adopted 1-4-2-4 formation both in attack and defence. Their performances at the current tournaments showed they were highly promising.

The Chinese team was one of veterans, with a great deal of experience gained in the matches both at home and abroad.

It used a variety of tactics, changing them as circumstances required even in the course of the march. It carried on the game in such a way as each player could give full scope to his skill.

Its centre forward Sun Hsia-feng put up especially excellent performances. Credit for six out of the eleven goals his team scored throughout the tournaments goes to him.

The Cambodian team attracted particular attention of the spectators. It consists of young players whose average age is 22, and has a short history. Nevertheless, its players are spirited, have a comparatively high level of technique and, particularly, the forwards are good in respect of manoeuvres and speed. It put up good performances throughout the tournaments, despite its setback at the opening match with the Guinean team.

The Korean players were followed with keen interest by the footballers from other countries as well as by the delegates to the tournaments. Their daring and earnest play and powerful attacking games on the basis of the frontal attack and defence left deep impressions on the friends from abroad.

The Asian Football GANEFO in Pyongyang not only contributed to cementing the friendship and solidarity of the peoples of the New Emerging Forces in Asia but also performed its duty and function as a school for the footballers of the participating countries to learn from each other. The contestants displayed a lofty sportsmanship, learned from each other and unsparingly shared their experiences.

Art Treasures Unearthed

RECENTLY some 4,500 items of old paintings and cultural relics were newly found in Pyongyang, Kaesong, and South Hamgyung Province.

Of the new discoveries, about 4,000 are Korean paintings and some 500 items of porcelain works of the Koryu and Li periods, coloured papers, wood carvings, embroideries, brand-mark paintings, finger-drawn pictures, handicraft works.

Most of the old paintings were those of the 18th century and later periods, through which one can have a glimpse of customs and habits of the people. There are beautiful landscapes, flowers, and birds. Then there are pictures of "Longevity" reflecting the dreams of the down-trodden people for a happy future. Only a few bear the names of painters.

The best among them is the picture "Kanghwa Island" in color, 1.49 metres wide and 4.34 metres high. It gives a bird's-eye view of the Island 100 years ago.

Experts put it is a painting of the mid-19th century.

In the centre of the picture is seen a parade of a big crowd of people heading for the palace in the Island which is surrounded by firm walls and gates. Many historical relics are shown, too. In contrast with the corrupt life of the privileged class, the painter gave a vivid picture of farmers working in the field and fishermen catching fish.

Among the new discoveries are Korean painting "Lotus" by Kim Soo Chul, a famous painter of the mid-19th century, and a piece of wood-carving done by Pak Dong Sik, a master of the early 20th century.

DATA ON JAPANESE PLUNDER IN KOREA

The Japanese imperialists ruled over Korea for about half a century until they surrendered on August 15, 1945, in World War II. All the sufferings and material losses the Japanese had inflicted on the Korean people are too many and too much to enumerate.

Following is a part of data on Japanese plunder in Korea. All sources are Japanese publications.

☆ ☆

LAND: In the first years after their occupation of Korea in 1910 the Japanese colonialists seized over a million *jungbo* of land under the "Law on Land Investigation." This was done allegedly under the name of "investigation of land ownership" on the strength of the said law. (Karoku Hosogawa, *A History of Colonial Korea,* 1941.)

* * *

GRAIN: Even according to minimized figures released by the Japanese, rice shipped away to Japan during the colonial rule reached 24,000,000 tons in addition to 15,000,000 tons of other grains. (Government-General of Korea, *Statistics on Agriculture,* 1944; The Food Corporation, *Statistical Data)*

During the Second World War, Japan took away from Korea 7,500,000 tons of rice and 1,050,000 tons of wheat. (Japanese Ministry of Finance, *Historical Data on Activities of Japanese Abroad,* 1947)

The amount of farm rent the Japanese landlords collected from Korean tenants reached 21,000,000 tons of grain.

* * *

DEFORESTATION: Not satisfied with the looting of land and grain, the Japanese imperialists issued what they called "Korean Forestry Regulations" and "Law on Forestry" to grab some 11,200,000 *jungbo* of forested areas. At that time Korea's total forested area was 16,000,000 *jungbo.* (Government-General of Korea, *Twenty-five years in Korea,* 1935)

During the period 1931-1942 alone no less than 30,000,000 cubic metres of timber were cut down and shipped out to Japan. (Government-General of Korea, *Annual Report,* 1944)

* * *

COTTON: From 1911 to 1942 over 600,000 tons of cotton were carried out to Japan.

* * *

ANIMAL PRODUCTS: More than 1,700,000 head of cattle were taken away during Japanese rule over Korea. (Government-General of Korea, *Statistics on Agriculture,* 1942)

* * *

MINERALS: Between 1934 and 1944 the Japanese mined and shipped out from Korea 17,980,000 tons of iron, 211,000 tons of zinc, 680,000 tons of strategic materials including magnesite. (Japanese Ministry of Finance, *Historical Data on Activities of Japanese Abroad,* 1947)

In Japan's total output of major ores in 1943, Korea had big shares—100 per cent in graphite, mica, barite, and magnesite; 88 per cent in tungsten; 85 per cent in molybudenite; 95 per cent in fluorite; 60 per cent in lead. (Ichiro Miyake, *Korea's Economy in World War II,* 1944)

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MARINE PRODUCTS: During the years after 1935, 14,320,000 tons of marine products were taken away to Japan. (Government-General of Korea, *Statistics on Fishing Industry of Korea,* 1942)

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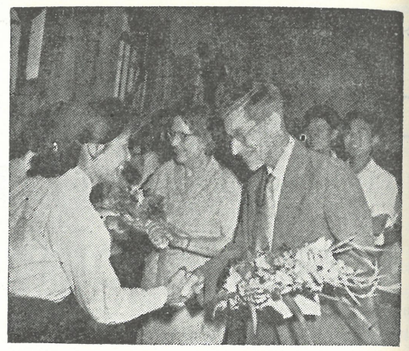
All in all, in 1911, out of the total industrial capital in Korea 18.6 per cent was held by the Koreans. But the figure dropped to 6.9 per cent in 1929, then to naught thanks to "Law on Adjustment of Medium- and Small-sized Enterprises" in 1940.

During its rule over Korea Japanese imperialism robbed Korea of an incalculable amount of her wealth. Yet, the Pak Jung Hi clique have concluded the "South Korea-Japan treaty" to pave the way for the Japanese imperialists to re-invade South Korea.

* * *

Impressions of Korea

W.A. and Nora Wooster
(Britain)



THE first impressions of Pyongyang, the capital city of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, are created by its buildings and riverside. Since the terrible devastation in the war of 1950-53 every piece of building is new. The embankment of the river extends for several kilometres and provides one of the world's most beautiful waterfronts. Trees and gardens have been planted along it and the ancient city gates restored to their original form.

One of the largest buildings in the city is the Children's Palace. This is built in a modern style and can be seen towering above the city from almost any point. The Museum of the Revolution is also built in an impressive style.

A number of theatres have been built, including the very large National Theatre with its very decorative Korean roofs. The very large Circus is beautifully arranged both from the point of view of the performers and also of the spectators.

The streets are broad and lined almost everywhere with rows of trees on both sides. Five-storey blocks of flats are very numerous and are still being erected. They are largely prefabricated and the rate of erection is very high.

The organisation responsible for our visit was the Association of Democratic Scientists of Korea. The headquarters of this Association is in a magnificent building.

There are a number of parks in or near the city and at week-ends and holidays there are many people enjoying them.

The buildings and streets are only the outward and visible sign of a wonderful social spirit. The miraculous reconstruction of the country during the last twelve years, to a level well above that of 1950, is due largely to the nature and organisation of the society. Cooperation and self-sacrifice are the watch-words. In all kinds of ways mutual help has been applied. We were told that, for instance, some of the students stayed on after the work was officially over to help the weaker students, who had not finished their work.

A book entitled "New Life in the Homeland" has been published recently. It gives the life-histories of a number of repatriates from Japan (where there are still 600,000 Koreans) and these stories are full of examples of the help extended to these Koreans after their return to their home country.

A special aspect of this social spirit is the care taken with children. Anyone can see as soon as he takes a walk down the streets of Pyongyang or Hamheung that the children are properly fed, clothed and cared for in bodily health. There are no emaciated children, or those in rags or patched clothes; there are no children going about with unattended sores or obviously suffering from some disease.

The Children's Palace is a high building full of means of developing the education and interests of children from the very young to those near adult life. Nothing has been left out of this Palace. Provision is made for team games, music—playing on the piano and other Western as well as Korean instruments—songs and dances, gymnasium, workshops, with lathes up to twelve feet in length, and all the equipment of a machine shop, rooms for building radio sets and small museums of stuffed animals, birds, fishes etc. As many as 10,000 children are said to go to the Palace in one day.

This spirit of mutual help is of very great value in helping the people to develop the country rapidly. They use a phrase 'working in the Chullima spirit' which means going forward at the speed of the winged horse of an ancient legend. The word 'competition' is not nearly so much used as 'cooperation.' It is not difficult to understand why this should be so. The people were harshly treated for a long time under Japanese rule; they were deprived of many elementary rights and regarded as second-class citizens in the Japanese empire. Then, since 1866, the U.S. government has at various times attempted to invade, or actually succeeded in invading, the country. **The behaviour of the Americans has been just as bad as that of the Japanese.** The people are of one mind and have the same bitter memories of the past.

Apart from the comradeship which is born of common sufferings there is another important factor which has developed the spirit of Chullima. **This is the character and work of Premier Kim Il Sung and the Korean Workers' Party.** This leadership has been inspiring the people and has evoked their best qualities. One feels here that there is no strain between the Government and the people.

The Government emphasises that everything possible must be done for the children and young people. This care for the young could easily be seen. On the way to school the children could be seen wearing excellent clothes, provided free of charge by the Government. **All children are enjoying compulsory education up to fifteen years of age. Very shortly it is planned to increase the leaving age to eighteen. The students and factory workers are very diligent. There appears to be a clear idea in the minds of all that they want to learn as much as possible, so as to build up their country and drive out the hated Americans from the South.** The enthusiasm for study is almost unbelievable. The manager of the vinalon factory in Hamheung told us that three-quarters of his ordinary factory workers attend night school for three hours on each of five evenings during the week. (The working day is eight hours long).

It is very difficult to make comparisons between the standard of living here and in European countries. **The cost of house accommodation is very small amounting to only about 2 % of the family income.** Clothing is supplied free to children, students and certain classes of workers. Other clothing is sold cheaply. **Education, national health service and pensions are provided by the State.**

Such are the outward impressions a visitor receives on visiting North Korea. We should now like to touch on other aspects.

One is this. The people's respect and love for Kim Il Sung is perfectly genuine and based upon his great wisdom, integrity, and kindliness. Then the skill and courage that he showed in building up the anti-Japanese partisan's activities lends him all the romantic glory of a national hero, crowned by his fine record as Commander-in-Chief during the Korean war. And he has headed a government which has actually carried into effect its election promises without delay, and these have succeeded in fulfilling his prediction that the people would live happily and prosperously.

We should say the basis of his influence is his unshakable optimism and his faith in the ultimate goodness of man. He has an enviable capacity for infecting all the people who meet him—and they are legion for he turns up wherever problems demand solution—with his own optimism and fervour.

At the same time he brings people face to face with the realities of a situation and soberly judges how they should be met. He is wholly against any kind of coercion, holding the view that success can only be expected when everyone involved genuinely agrees with the action being taken. If the line the Party is advocating is correct, then he teaches that it must be possible really to convince people of its truth, given time, the force of good example and sound teaching.

Doubtless because of the complete unity between people and government and because the Party works to carry the people with it all the time, never leaving a disgruntled minority to vent its grievances against the majority, there is no evidence of any secret police or surveillance. We have entered steel works and the vinalon factory without formality. The only police we have seen have been on traffic duty. The visitor feels at complete liberty to go and come as he pleases.

In spite of the prosperity of the place, however, and the security and well-being of its citizens, a great sorrow and a burning indignation is ever-present and manifestations of it keep appearing. There is an unquenchable resentment at the division of Korea by the 38th Parallel.

We are familiar in Europe with the problems caused by the Berlin Wall, which has caused misery through the disruption of family ties, but there is nothing to stop writing to each other, and at some holiday times the restrictions are relaxed and visiting permitted. But the cleavage between North and South Korea, about which almost nothing is heard in the West, is complete. The Americans have forbidden any kind of contact, even to the extent of preventing postal communication. American troops patrol the demarcation line and prevent any Koreans approaching it. There is no way of ascertaining, even, whether relatives are alive or dead. South Korean people are treated with contempt as second-class citizens by the Americans who show a brutality and callousness not to be distinguished from that of the Japanese during the period 1910-1945 when Korea was exploited as a Japanese colony. Neglect of irrigation, requisition of vast areas of arable land by the Americans for military purposes, deafforestation with its inevitable consequences of soil erosion and flood—the area covered previously by trees has been halved!—increasing indebtedness of the peasant and crippling taxation, capped by drought have brought about conditions which have led to a catastrophic decline in food production. Unemployed and underemployed citizens number six millions and the cities swarm with beggars and waifs and strays. Yet the South Korean Government, concurring with the Americans, refuse to accept food and textiles from the North to relieve destitution, or to consider any kind of joint economic activity which could undoubtedly put the country on its feet.

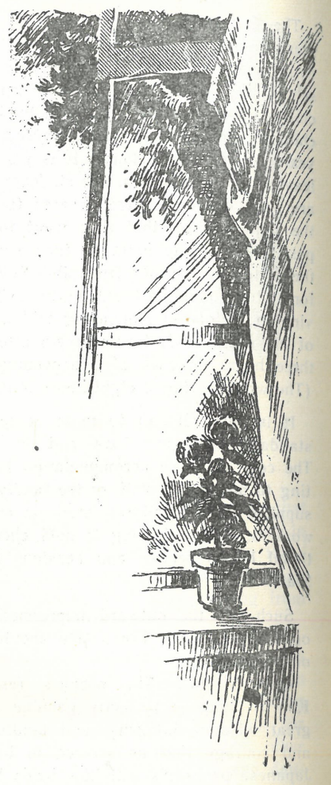
North Korea then is always aware of how their compatriots in the South are suffering, are full of a burning hatred for the Americans and the Koreans who support them. Every child learns revolutionary and patriotic songs and is imbued with a passionate longing to get rid of the hated foreigner and reunite the country.

The extraordinary increase in the quantity of armaments in South Korea that has taken place since the Armistice (contrary to its provisions, of course,) would suggest that the Americans are planning a new war.

On this subject, as on others, the visitor has the impression that the Koreans know exactly what they want to do, know that if left to themselves they can achieve a happy life for their whole country and are prepared to work and make any sacrifices that may be called for in order to achieve it. And they have not the least doubt but that ultimately they will see their efforts crowned with success.

A SHORT STORY

HAPPINESS (2)



SUK YOON GI

His narration was something like this in the first person.

* * *

It was one early July morning in 1955 that I got off train at M station.

You may recall, but there were people who said that I chose the particular place because I wanted to find a sanctuary for my pains and heartaches over my lost family. People could not understand why I quit teaching at the college.

From the war I had come to the college. As a matter of fact, I was in uniform only minus shoulderstraps. But have you ever thought who my students were? I had to lecture before bemedaled veterans. I must confess I really did not know how I should go about my business. I lectured on the theory of Academician Kornyev. Admirable as it was, it was not enough for these people who had shed blood for the country; many of them got wounded, they saw their buddies die.

Yes, it was true I had been at the war too. But where had I been? In a field hospital far removed from the front. Don't take me wrong. The three years that I spent at the front taught me a lot. An ordinary man, a surgeon, I grew into a Party member, a revolutionary fighter though much was yet to be desired in me.

And I returned asking too big questions. I held that to the heroic people of our land the word "man" meant more than a biological entity of cell tissues and different systems. As I said, the war years taught me a lot, yet it presented me with many questions. For instance, I asked myself. I am a surgeon. Do I have right to let the death take away these people? If not, what do you propose to do? Is modern medicine more powerful than the will of the human being in treatment?

As an instructor I should be able to give answers when I was asked with these questions by the students. I had been unprepared to give full answers.

So, one can say that my going to the place M—there were many disabled soldiers—was in a way running away from dignity and rigidity of science.

Then I must mention another point. After all, I'm no exception. It would be untrue if I say now I never thought of my wife and girl killed in the war. But I want you to know this much. Whether you'll believe me or not, something bigger than pains overwhelmed me. It was my urge for revenge. That's right. I wanted to take a revenge on the enemy who had taken away my loved ones from me. The cursed Yankees—I must take my revenge on them, hundred-fold and thousand-fold.

The night trip had taken a lot out of me, but my heart was light as I made my way to the county hospital in the strange place.

It was still dark. I remember. The town was then in the midst of rehabilitation and reconstruction. A few new brick buildings stood here and there in the vicinity of the railway station and along the main street. Then there were many empty lots where houses were to go up eventually—some were, I could see, prepared for construction. And the rows of young trees just planted waved their branches in the morning breeze as if greeting me. And I felt so



A bumper harvest of apples



Korean painting
"Peony" *Anonymous*



Korean painting
"Nightingale" *Anonymous*



Grass Handicrafts in Korea

Rush is cultivated in several parts of the country and is used for making handbags, baskets, mats, etc. Co-op farms in the country cultivate in a big way rush to produce diverse goods.

"close" to the young trees because, after all, I too was a sappling, like those young trees, transplanted in unknown soil.

As I walked in the dark grey I kept thinking. What kind of soil would I meet? I wanted to meet the people hurriedly. I speeded up my pace to the hospital. The county hospital was not in the town but on a hill, some way off. I learned the building had been an office of an experimental farm.

When I got my destination I found of course no out-patients. It was much too early for that. The place was so quiet. I went around from one room to another, but not a soul was to be seen.

I opened the door of the room that had a sign "treatment," expecting to find a doctor on duty. But it was empty too. The place had just been cleaned, I figured. It was clean spick and span, it must have been just cleaned. And the air was clear tinged with the special "odor" of hospital. For a moment I wondered where every body was.

Suddenly a sharp woman's laughter broke the silence. It came from the back yard, to where I rushed. I found the back yard gradually rose to the mountain. A big tree stood in the yard and a woman in white gown kept ordering on bended knees.

"Come on out, you naughty one! I say, come on out!"

Believe me, I could not make head or tail. Judging from the voice the woman was evidently a young one. So, I could not walk up to her just like that. But she kept her position. She sounded one minute like threatening some one, then she had a big laugh herself.

Most awkward was me. I hardly knew what to do. But I just could not stand there.

So I slowly moved towards the big tree where she was.

Evidently she had an animal pen under the tree for experiments. It seemed she was playing around with an animal and it hid itself behind a rock by the pen. The girl laughed, coaxed, threatened. When the animal did not come out she railed at it. Now it looked hopeless and she was almost in tears, I thought.

"Don't irritate me. Don't stay there. You come out here. Do you hear me?"

The rock was not a big one. Now I was determined and stepped forward.

"Excuse me, but did something run away?"

Now she startled jumped to her feet.

It was not bright yet, but I could see her, a girl of a radiant face and vigor. It seemed her presence made the air about her sweet. Somehow I thought her laughter had a familiar ring creating a cordial atmosphere. To my question, most apologetically she answered.

"It is a white mouse. I was so bored that I took it out while I was feeding it. Now it hid itself."

Evidently she was annoyed so much about it that she had no time to give another thought to my presence, a total stranger. She was innocent as a child. I asked her.

"You sure it went back behind it? It might have run away to the mountain."

"No, it didn't. The white mouse doesn't do a thing like that."

"Then you should leave it alone."

"No, I can't. It is for experiment."

Now she was in a tearful tone. I wanted to tease her since she tried to defend the white mouse. But I could not do it very well.

Telling her that, if she must have it back I would help her, I removed the rock. Sure enough there was a white mouse digging the soft soil, rolling its yellowish eyes. It did not even try to run away. Really it looked cute, even I could not help smiling.

"You, naughty one!"

She was glad to find it and sending out a shout of joy she grapped it in a flash. She gave a few strokes to the mouse before putting it back to the cage.

Now she was conscious of me. She looked over me from head to toe.

"Thank you very much. By the way, are you here so early to see a doctor?"

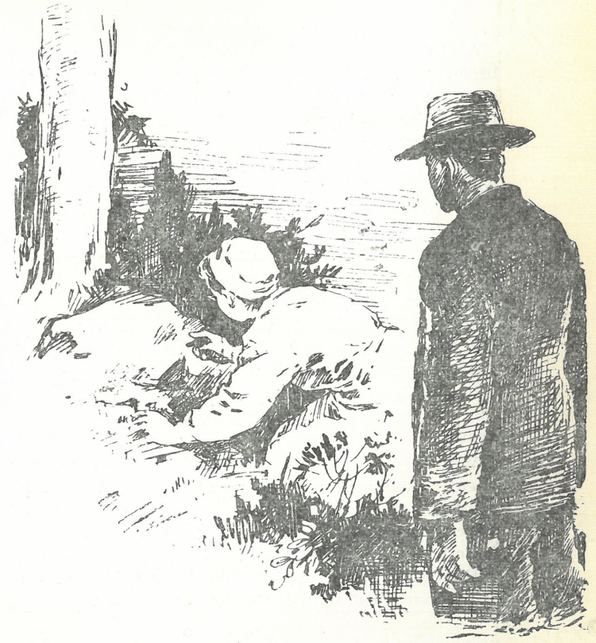
"No, I'm new head of the surgery department."

"Oh!"

She gaped and stared.

"Then you must be Dr. Shin Hyung Jin... I'm so sorry. I am Li Ok Joo, I am in the surgery."

She was awfully glad to see me. The hospital head was notified from the provincial seat of my coming, so everyone was a sort of expecting me. And I felt flattered to learn that they had been waiting for me,



thinking that I could be some service to them. Yet, I could not help feeling heavy responsibilities either. And I must add this too. It does not make you feel bad at all to start a new life knowing everyone around you is expecting something of you. Then I was darn happy to have an assistant like Ok Joo. A personality like her can brighten the surgery—sometimes it can get gloomy.

At any rate, she led me to the "treatment" room. It was getting brighter outside, but I did not have a chance to have a good look at her yet. She carried the flower bundle she had left on the pen and a small pail which contained her toilet set.

Once we were in the hospital corridor I noticed a white flower stuck in the back of her head. Evidently, when she was out in the yard after cleaning the room, I guessed, she picked the flowers, then had the trouble with the white mouse.

I tell you frankly I felt good about the whole thing and a sense of serenity. She carried, I thought, an air of fragrance about her and it cleared all my fatigue of the overnight train-ride as if it had worked some wonders in my head. I was calmness itself.

When I stepped in the room, wearing a smile she turned round. For the first time in the bright light I had a chance to see her face — a face of beauty and vivacity. The moment I caught the view of her full face I stood there as if nailed down.

Why? Because in her I saw Kyung Sook herself! Remember Kyung Sook of whom you had said she was dead and you even took me to her grave! This I can say now. But at that moment a thought flashed across my mind. I said you played a nasty joke on me!

* * *

At this point my friend took a pause. The river began to stir. It was darker now, and the early spring air was still pretty chilly. Our coats flopped in the wind, and a lock of his long hair hanging about his big forehead flipped.

I gathered from his talk Ok Joo was the assistant doctor whom I had heard about with him.

Kyung Sook was Hyung Jin's wife. She was a beauty. Of course, if I was asked to point which part of her face made her beautiful, I can say very little. But she was a beautiful woman with her pair of dark, deeply-set eyes, somewhat pointed nose, full lips, with her soft hair reaching her shoulders—then the way she carried herself, her graceful figure. If you take separately her forehead—a little high perhaps —it may be a minus to her. But everything is added up, even her minus was a credit to make part of her beauty.

With Kyung Sook Hyung Jin, her husband and my friend, often took a stroll along this promenade. As I thought this way, I could easily picture what he had experienced when he got to the new hospital. It must have been quite a storm for him.

Hyung Jin lit up a cigarette. After a long puff at it, he continued with his story in a calm tone.

* * *

I tell you. Everything was so unexpected that I too was very confused. I guess I could not hide it because she asked me:

"Doctor! Anything is the matter? Are you ill?"

Right away I warned myself. Be careful for fear of making myself a sight before her. I calmed myself down and spoke. There was a tremble in my voice.

"No! Nothing is the matter. Only I feel a little stuffy. I'm going to wait out in the waiting room."

To tell you the truth, the room was most pleasant. Air was fresh, almost cool in the early breeze. I worried, suppose she had noticed it all! I rushed out to the waiting room as if running away from there. She looked at me; I could sense in her round eyes her inquiry and a shadow of darkness—even I could call it a shadow of sadness.

Such was our first meeting, something extraordinary. And however you want to call it, the inconsolable feeling was extended to our work, leaving many turns and twists.

I was head of the department and she was an assistant doctor in the same department. But the funny thing was that intentionally I tried to avoid her. The unhappy first meeting was always in my mind and I just could not shake it off.

Gradually I learned. Ok Joo was 24 years old and single. And I cut a very poor figure in her presence in the first meeting. She seemed she was fearful of me; she too tried in every way to avoid me.

Everywhere she went song and laughter followed her. If she went in a ward the groaning ended. But I should appear for any reason, everything died out. I could sense it. I was what you call a wet blanket. And I didn't like it too well.

In this way, whether we wanted or not, there formed a cleavage between us.

On my part, I tried to be indifferent, business-like in dealing with her. And that's the way I felt about her too. By now she appeared to me as too friendly, even as frivolous. I began to think she was not what I had thought of her to be.

Don't ask me what drove my thinking in that direction, because I didn't know myself either. At any rate, time flew by; and it seemed I just let things pass by—the things that I as head of the department should attend to.

In the meantime I concentrated on my research projects. In a sense, it was my way of forgetting all funny notions.

It was, as you know, in the wartime that I had chosen a few subjects of my researches in the field of surgery. My going to M town itself had something to do with my work. I wanted to complete my work there. Whenever I had a chance I visited disabled soldiers or had them come to the hospital for observation. My days were full.

Soon the country was to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the August 15 Liberation.

At my hospital there was to be held a circle performance under the auspices of the Youth League. It seemed preparations had started before I got there. I didn't know how they learned it, but they insisted on my appearing in the programme with a song. I tried in every way to dodge it. But no go! Then I was a fellow of 35 or 36 — so I was ready to make a fool out of myself. Even though there was little chance of rehearsing I promised to sing a solo and to be in the chorus.

The celebration took place on the evening of the 14th. The patients filled the bedecked club room; there were also the entire staff of the hospital and their families. So you can imagine how the place was crowded. And I'm telling you, no regular theatre would have such an enthusiastic audience. More than that. There was an air of family friendliness mixed with hacklings and jokes — all meaning well — characteristic of such gatherings.

Not only the patients but everyone was in a joyous mood in celebrating the August 15 holiday.

That night Ok Joo was lovelier than ever. She was dressed in white, which flattered her. And how dignified she looked too.

Over the stage was hung a portrait of Premier Kim Il Sung, and a national emblem and flowers and tapes of different colours decorated the stage. When Ok Joo appeared on the stage the whole house went simply wild. I dare say no artist ever had such a reception. I tell you it was the most genuine applause — shall I say one from their hearts? I bet people were expressing their gratitude to her too. Then, perhaps they were proud of her as one of them.

How she sang that night! I had not thought much of her singing — all I had heard up to then was her humming. But the way she sang! Her voice was beautiful and she knew how to handle it. And she sang with such enthusiasm and appealing power! I am sure she was good as any professional singer that night.

When her number was over the audience were simply enraptured.

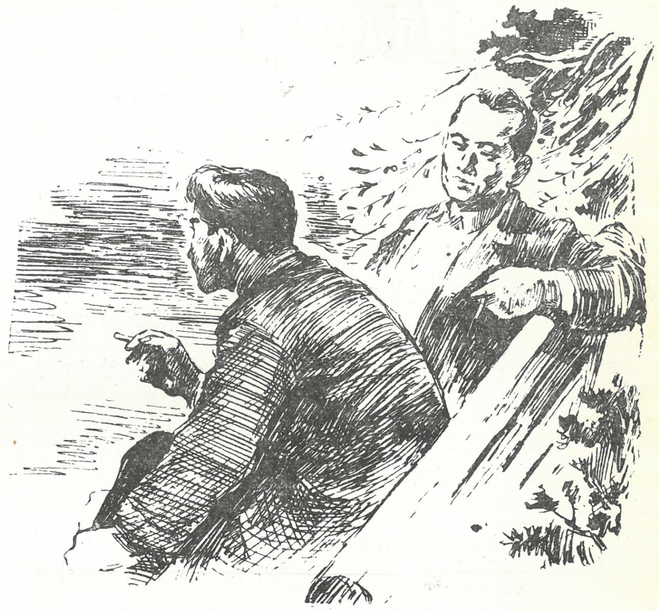
My turn was to come after Ok Joo, so I was in the backstage while she sang her number. I noticed an elderly woman waiting for her by the stage-door when Ok Joo came out from the one wing of the stage. The woman caught Ok Joo by the hand and took her to a corner. (I learned later it was Ok Joo's mother.) She seemed she had something rather urgent and told Ok Joo something in whisper gesturing. Of course, I had no idea what the matter was but I noticed Ok Joo's face darkened as she listened to the woman.

In the meantime in the hall the audience kept applauding. They wanted Ok Joo again.

She seemed perplexed, but presently she ran up the stage again. Her encore was, even to my ears, not so good. She was far from being sure about the tempo, she was forgetful too. But she managed to finish the song. And it was good enough for the audience, again there was a burst of applause.

I could tell how much she was loved by the patients and the hospital staff. And it made me wonder why my impressions of her were so different.

The people kept clapping. But this time as soon as she descended from the stage, she rushed to the Youth League chairman to exchange a few words. Then she looked around. Maybe she was looking for me, I don't know. But I was about to step on the



stage. Having seen this, she rushed to the pharmacy, soon both of them — Ok Joo and her mother — disappeared.

The clapping did not abate. The toastmaster tried everything to quiet the audience, but they would not have a no for an answer. They kept calling Ok Joo. And the toastmaster was bewildered not knowing what to do — he was the old head of the pharmacy department. And it put me in a very awkward position. Now I was by the stage door! I did not know whether I should go out or return to my seat.

But there was something we did not know what to do about. What were we to do with the people who wanted Ok Joo again? And who were the audience? The patients for whom we were ready to give everything.

But where was Ok Joo? She was to sing in the chorus, too, but she had gone. I said to myself. I'm sure she had something — but, after all, it was personal. I felt rather unpleasant about the whole thing.

The toastmaster went back to the stage to quiet the audience. After much appealing, he managed to have the next number on.

The evening was not too pleasant because she deserted the people. I thought. After all she sang well everywhere and at any time, then why all of sudden — when the people wanted her to sing most?

To be continued

LANGUAGE Class

우편국에서 AT THE POST OFFICE

OOPYUNGOOKESU

이 편지를 부치고 싶습니다.
i pyunjireul boochigo sipseupnida.
this letter mail want

얼마 짜리 우표를 사야 합니까?
ulma tsari oopyoreul saya hamnika?
how much worth stamps must buy do?

I want to mail this letter. Would you mind telling me what the postage on this letter will be?

십전짜리를 사십시요.
sipjuntsarireul sasipsiyo.
the one worth 10 jun please buy

You need a 10-jun stamp.

등기로 부치자면 얼마를
deunggiro boochijamyun ulmareul
by registration to mail how much

물어야 합니까?
mooluya hamnika?
must pay do

How much should I pay to have it registered?

40십전을 물어야 합니다.
sasipjuneul mooluya hamnida.
forty jun must pay do

It will cost you 40 jun.

어제 동생에게서 전보가
uje dongsaingegesu junboga
yesterday from younger brother telegram

왔습니다. 래일 대학을
wasseumnida. raiil daihakeul
came tomorrow university

졸업한다고 합니다.
jolupnandago hamnida.
to graduate say

Yesterday I received a telegram from my younger brother. He says he will graduate from the university tomorrow.

그렇습니까? 전보를 쳐서
geurusseumnika? junboreul chusu
is that so? telegram send

동생의 졸업을 축하해
dongsaingeui jolupeul chookhahai
younger brother's graduation congratulate

드리시요. 그러면 동생이 얼마나
deurisiyo. geurumyun dongsaingi ulmana
please. then younger brother how much

기뻐하겠습니까?
gipuhagesseumnika?
shall be delighted at

Is that so? You'd better send a telegram to congratulate him upon his graduation. Then he shall be very happy.

나도 그렇게 생각하고 이미 전보를
nado geuruke sainggakhago imi junboreul
I too so thought already telegram

쳤습니다.
chusseumnida.
sent

I thought so, too, and I've already sent a telegram.

이 돈은 어디로 보내는 것입니까?
i doneun udiro bonaineungusimnika?
this money where to sending is

Where is this money to be sent to?

고향에 보내는 것입니다.
gohyange bonaineungusimnida.
to my native place sending is

It is to be sent to my native place.

전화를 걸수 없습니까?
junhwareul gulsoo upseumnika?
telephone making a call is not?

Do you think I can make a call?

쓰십시요. 시외에 걸겠습니까?
sseusipsiyo. sioie gulgesseumnika?
please use to out of town will you phone

Certainly. Will this be a long-distance call?

아니 시내에 걸겠습니다.
ani, sinaie gulgesseumnida.
no in the city phone

No, It'll be a local call.

그러면 저쪽 자동 전화를
geurumyun jutsok jadong junhwareul
then over there automatic telephone

쓰십시요.
sseusipsiyo.
use

Then, please use the public phone over there.

New words and expression:

편지를 pyunjireul letter	부치다 boochida mail	mail a letter
전보를 junboreul telegram	치다 chida hit	send a telegram
전화를 junhwareul telephone	걸다 gulda make a call	telephone (v)
돈을 doneul money	보내다 bonaida send	send money
등기 deunggi		registered mail

Explanation:

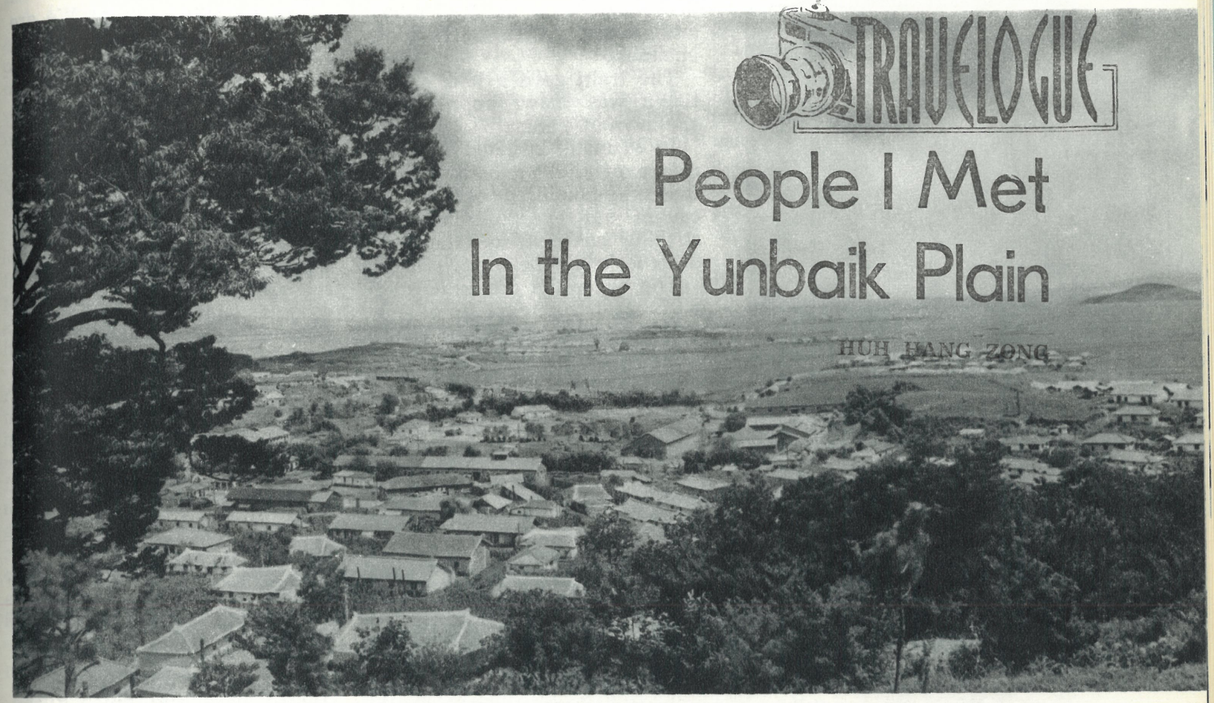
1. 짜리 *tsari* 것 *gus* etc. are called "incomplete nouns." They have abstract and general meanings. They cannot be used independently in the sentence, but can be used only when an attribute is placed before. 짜리 means the worth of things, and 것 something.

Ex:

100원짜리 *baikwon tsari* (An article worth 100 won)

책상우에 먹을 것이 있다.
chaiksangooe mukeul *gusi* itda
on the table to eat something is

There is something to eat on the table.



TRAVELOGUE

People I Met In the Yunbaik Plain

HUH HANG ZONG

SOME time ago I made a trip to the Yunbaik Plain, a well-known rice-producing area in the southwestern part of the country. The plain stretches over three counties in South Hwanghai Province — Chungdan, Yunan, and Baichun.

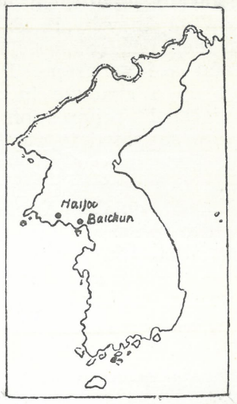
Before the outbreak of the Korean war (June 25, 1950-July 27, 1953) the place was under the jurisdiction of the South Korean regime, a puppet of U.S. imperialism. It was liberated during the Korean war to be in the embrace of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In Haijoo, I took a train for Baichun. About half an hour, and the train pulled in Chungdan station. Chungdan is where the Yunbaik Plain begins. From the train window, an admirable view could be had of the wide fields with ripening rice plants stretching into the hazy distance. Rising to the north of the fields were mountains, at the foot of which I could see the dam of a reservoir. It was the Gooam Reservoir, I was told, which waters the whole Yunbaik Plain.

Before the region was liberated from the rule of the puppet regime, the Yunbaik Plain was on the other side of the 38th Parallel under the puppet South Korean rule, while the reservoir being in North.

Soon the train pulled out and gathered speed again. Seated opposite to me was a peasant by the name of Bai In Sub, a native of this area. He knew well what life had been like under the rule of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys. The American imperialists, having taken over as the ruler in South Korea after the Japanese surrender, set up the so-called "New Korea Company," and this company seized hold of fertile lands in South Korea, and the Yunbaik Plain was no exception.

Although the fields were under the control of the "New Korea Company," the North Korean peasants continued supplying the water of the reservoir to their South Korean counterparts there. But what do you think the U.S. imperialists did with this water? They made money out of it, those scoundrels. Believe it or not, the Americans forced the peasants to pay irrigation fees, in spite of the water being supplied by North Korea.



When the Americans first came to South Korea, they declared themselves "liberators". And many had believed them too. But the Americans did not



Vegetables come all the year round from the hothouse of the Jo Ok Hi Co-op Farm in Baichun County

take long to give themselves away. What they were doing showed their true colours. They were and are gangsters. People put up a struggle in the teeth of cruel suppression. If they were supposed to pay irrigation fees, they would pay to the government of the D.P.R.K., not to the Yankees and their minions.

Listening to the story, I looked through the train window, feasting my eyes on the panoramic view of the fields crisscrossed with irrigation channels.

The train gave a long whistle, it was now approaching the town of Yunan.

In Yunan, situated in the centre of the Yunbaik Plain, the time-honoured old walls caught our eye, presenting a striking contrast to the modern looks of the town.

The old walls are associated with the heroic exploits of our ancestors who, during the Imjin Patriotic War (16th century), defeated Hideyoshi's army of Japan.

During our stay in Yunan, I talked to a few local people.

I often heard them utter "two systems." By that they meant the two systems under which they have lived after country's liberation from the Japanese yoke: one they had experienced for five years in U.S.-occupied South Korea, and the other, the present — for fifteen years they have been under the people's government of North Korea.

About the "two systems" a woman had this to say: "In the past, when we lived under the rule of the Yankees and their lackeys, we had a thousand worries. Because we were hard pressed by poverty, we could not send our children to school. And when taken ill, we couldn't afford medicines, let alone hospitalization. The whip and humiliation were our everyday lot in those days. But now things're quite different. We are masters of the country. We have no worry about food, clothing, and housing. Our children are receiving a good education, then medical service is free to all."

In the past, the Yankee aggressors and their puppet clique did little for education and public health in this area. There were only a 3-year agricultural school and a few primary schools. Children of the poor families could not go to school.

But today a broad avenue to learning has been opened up before the younger generation in this region.

Take a young man, Cha Duk Suk, for instance. When the Yunbaik Plain was under the Americans, he could not go to school because he was poor. As a child farm-hand, he had to do back-breaking toil for the landlord. It was only after the area was liberated that he was able to get rid of illiteracy. He studied hard and finished the middle school. Now he is taking the correspondence course of the Haijoo Agricultural College. He has set his heart on becoming an agro-technician.

This kind of story could be heard from everyone. I met an old man. Cha Myun Soo was his name. His three children had no opportunity to learn in the past because he was too poor to send them to school. But now they have all graduated from specialized school or college thanks to the solicitude of the state.

A former farm-hand is now an engineer. This is what the people mean when they speak of the "two systems."

The people's government has brought a new life to the people on the Yunbaik Plain when they were freed from the U.S.-Syngman Rhee rule.

Hwang Won Nam, chairman of the Bongduk co-operative farm, had been a hired hand for a landlord only 15 years ago. Then he had no roof over his head.

After the region was liberated, however, a great change took place in his life. Now he holds concurrently the chairmanship for the co-operative farm and the *ri* people's committee. In recognition of his great exploits in socialist construction, the state awarded him the title of Labour Hero. Besides, he is a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly.

He told us about the history of Yunan County.

Before liberation, he said, there were only 147 tile-roofed houses in the county. Most of the peasants lived in tumble-down mud huts. But by the first half of this year, over 2,500 modern houses were built. In the past, there was only a small brewery. But now there are 13 local factories, including a daily necessaries factory and a furniture factory. They produce various kinds of consumer goods for the inhabitants.

Today the county has more than 400 tractors and over 1,800 latest farm machines.

Both in the years of Japanese colonial rule and in the days of U.S. occupation, the annual grain yield on the Yunbaik Plain did not exceed 36,000 tons. But today the figure stands at 300,000 tons.

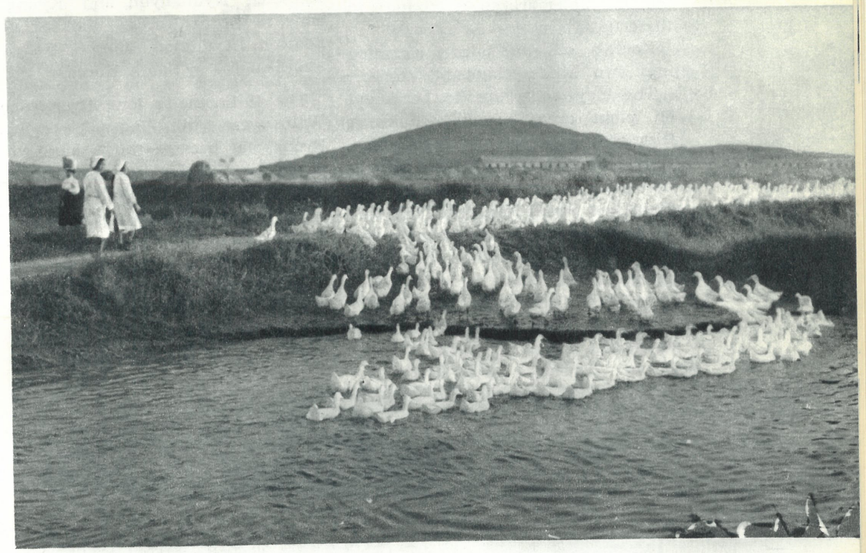
At present Yunan County has a higher agricultural school, nine technical schools and 37 middle schools with a total enrolment of 25,000.

After bidding good-bye to chairman Hwang, I stepped towards the fields, where peasants were working busily. Their songs resounded far and wide through the air. There, I met one Cha Gi Dong from the Gaian co-operative farm, who told me about this year's harvests.

I asked him casually about his earnings last year. He said in a lively tone he received 5 tons of grain and 1,500 won in cash.

On my way back, I dropped in at the Baichun hotspring, situated to the northeast of the Yunbaik Plain.

In days gone by, this hotspring was frequented only by the privileged classes. But today it is a place of recreation for the ordinary working people. A new, well-furnished two-storey hotel affords good accommodation for vacationers.

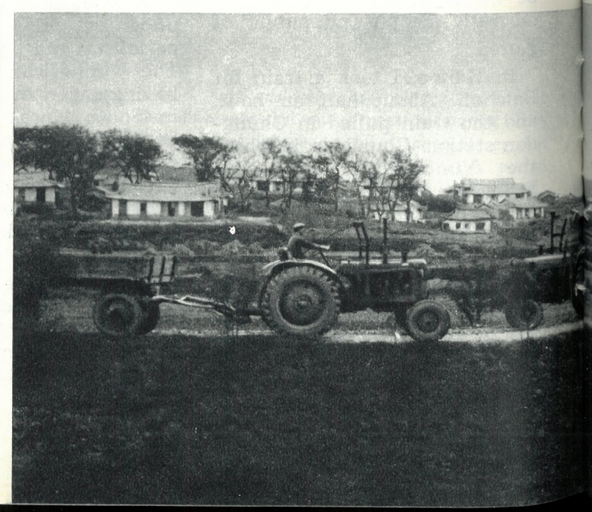


Yunan State Stock Farm raises ducks in great numbers

Yunan Textile Mill produces fabrics using local raw materials



Tractors do the transportation work, too (At the Gaian Co-op Farm)





Gaian Co-op Farm members discussing the distribution of crops



Korea's Walls

Korea is a peninsula on the eastern edge of the Asiatic continent. And through its long history it has suffered many foreign invasions. Therefore, it was only natural for the people to build many walls to defend the country from actual and possible attacks from without. Many remains of the old walls are to be found in the country.

Korea's old walls are classified into two kinds, clay and stone.

The clay walls are to be found on plain areas usually—Rakrang District in the suburbs of Pyongyang, Bongsan County in North Hwanghai Province, Sinchang County in South Hamgyung Province, to name a few. These walls are said to have been built before the Christian era. There many relics have been discovered. Bricks are used with clay in building these walls. The Chunghai walls in Sinchang County, South Hamgyung Province, are a rectangular one, 310 metres from east to west and 330 metres from north to south. The total length is 1,289 metres.

Stone walls were erected around towns as one can see the remains in Pyongyang, Euijoo, Koosung, Kaesong, Nyungbyun, and Kyungsung in North Korea, and Seoul, Scowon, Kyungjoo, Junjoo, Pooyu, and Tongrai in South Korea.

The 16-kilometre long Pyongyang Walls were built in 427, when Pyongyang became the capital of Kogooryu. In the period of the Koryu dynasty (918-1392) the walls were divided into two parts. Then, in the era of the Li dynasty (1392-1910) two more walls were added.

The Pyongyang Walls saw numerous battles that were fought to repulse the alien invaders — the Sui's army in 612, the Tang's forces in 645, and Hideyoshi's hordes of Japan in 1592.

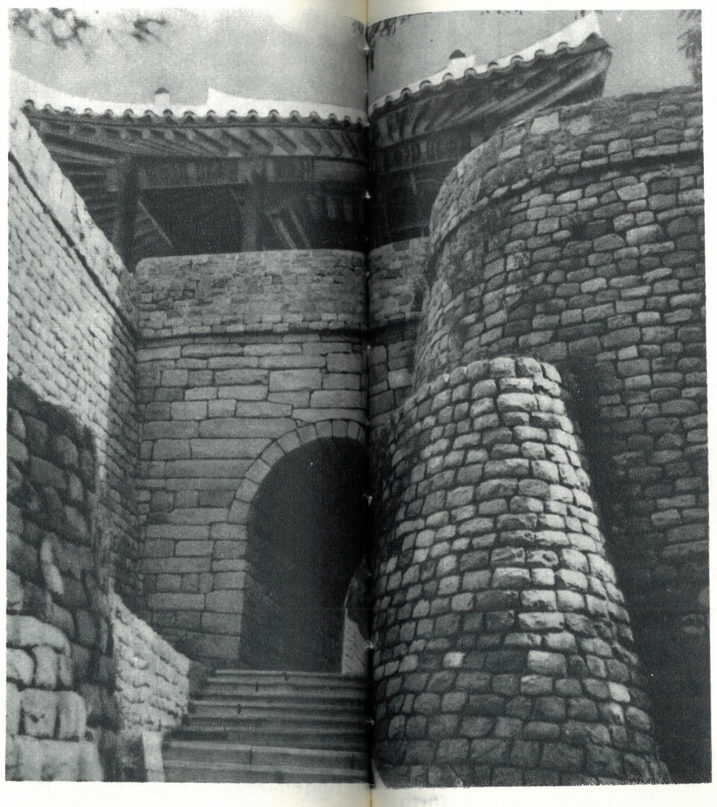


Nyungbyun Walls in North Pyungan Province

During the Li dynasty stone walls with the length of 17 kilometres were erected in the 1390's around Seoul, its capital. The sturdy walls had four gates, east, west, north, and south.

Not a few walls are found in mountains, too. On Mt. Daisung, in the vicinity of Pyongyang, there are stone walls stretching some 10 kilometres which were built in the 5th century. Inside the walls many remains and sites were found where once houses, gates, food storages had stood. Then over 50 lotus pond sites have been found, too. Today Mt. Daisung is a recreation ground.

On Mt. Baikma, Pihyun County, North Pyungan Province, are walls, 6 metres in hight. They consist of the inner and outer walls, the former is said to have been built in the early days of the Koryu dynasty and the latter erected in 1753.



Chilsung-moon Gate on Moranbong Hill, Pyongyang

To prevent the structure from weathering, a roof was built on the walls. Old battlements and machicolations still remain intact on the walls.

In 1636 the Ching dynasty of China sent an army of 100,000 to invade Korea, but, according to records, they were stopped here.

In 1033 General Ryoo So of the Koryu kingdom started to build walls, some 400 kilometres long across the waist of the Korean peninsula, from the west coast to the east. The walls are 7.5 metres high and thick. And it took 12 years to build them. There still remain sites of the old walls.

According to records, at the beginning of the seventh century the Kogooryu dynasty also constructed taking ten years 400 km. long walls in the eastern area of the Liao River (now the northeastern area of China) for the frontier defence against Tang.

Among Korean walls, the one in Scowon built in the 1790's takes a distinct place. It was designed by Jung Da San, an outstanding scholar of the Practical School. The walls stretch some 9 km. with a thickness of 15 metres at the base and 9 metres at the top. The height is 6 metres.

The stone walls were strong enough to withstand all battles that used fire-arms and cannon fire.

A deep ditch encircles the walls. There are four gates, five secret passages, five gun platforms, two commanding posts, three observation posts, and other facilities.

A Legend About Okryun Walls

About 12 km west to Sukmak, Booryung District in the city of Chungjin, one of the industrial centres at the northern tip of the country, there are ruins of a castle-wall called Okryun.

The 3-metre-high stone walls stretch some 1,300 metres.

It was built around the year of 1438 against the Yujin tribe that made attacks on the land frequently from the north.

There is a legend about the Okryun Walls, which runs something like this.

One late autumn an invading army of the Yujin tribe approached the walls along a stream.

At that time, there was only a small force in the walls as the main army was called out to fight in some other areas.

Learning the enemy outnumbered the defending force several times, the commander of the walls was greatly worried. Now the invading troops were about to hit the walls with all fury. At this moment, a lady-in-waiting, Okryun by name, pleaded with the commander: "My Lord, I have a plan to beat back the enemy. Would you allow me to put it into action?"

Upon hearing her, the lord ordered his remaining men to hurry with preparations for the battle.

Now, Okryun, on her part, went outside and climbed the mountain behind, where she found dried leaves in abundance as it was late autumn.

She set fire to them and collected heaps of ashes.

At daybreak she ordered the ashes to be thrown into the stream. Now the stream was no more clear. Then, she herself set out downstream towards where the enemy camped.

Meanwhile, enemy soldiers were out at the stream to wash rice to make breakfast. But, to their surprise, the water was so grayish. They could not determine what caused it. Then they saw a woman passing, whom they asked.

She explained to them that about 6 km upstream from where they were, there was a stronghold, the home of a large body of soldiers. And they were washing rice to make breakfast, and that is why the stream looked so muddy.

The enemy soldiers immediately informed their commander of what they had been told. And frightened was the enemy general. He figured there must be a big army, maybe hundreds of times bigger than his to make the 6-km-long stream muddy by washing rice for one meal. So he ordered at once his men to retreat.

At last the walls were safe from the enemy's attack.

The lord of the walls highly praised the wisdom of the woman and named both the walls and the stream after her name—Okryun.





On the Country's UNIFICATION

QUESTION: What intermediary steps have been proposed for unification of Korea?

ANSWER: **The stand of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the country's unification is to realize it by the Korean people themselves without outside interference, on the democratic basis, and by peaceful means.**

Proceeding from this fundamental principle, our Government has time and again made proposals to the South Korean authorities for free, democratic general elections throughout North and South Korea after the withdrawal of the U.S. army from South Korea, and for establishing a united government represented by the people of all strata.

It goes without saying that such principle and proposals are in accord not only with the interests of the entire Korean people but with those of peace in the Far East and the world. Only the U.S. aggressors, who are bent on carrying through the policy of turning South Korea into a colony and military base, and their puppet clique are against them.

Under the circumstances, the D.P.R.K. Government has set forth a series of intermediary steps to be taken before the country's unification.

The first and foremost among the measures is relaxation of tension between North and South that came from U.S. occupation of South Korea. **To this end, our Government has proposed to the South Korean authorities to make the U.S. forces leave from South Korea, to conclude a North-South peace agreement under which both sides will pledge not to use force against each other and to reduce the armed forces of both sides respectively. Moreover, the D.P.R.K. Government declared that it is ready to abrogate the military treaties it concluded with foreign countries if the South Korean authorities would nullify all the military treaties and agreements it concluded with foreign countries.**

When such steps are taken, it is obvious that tension, distrust, and hostility between North and South would disappear to create a favourable atmosphere for the ultimate goal—unification.

Economic and cultural exchange and co-operation between North and South Korea come next. When the economic and cultural links are re-established between the two parts of the divided country, the economy and culture as a whole would develop in a uniformed way, restoring national ties. Moreover, such measures will serve rehabilitation of South Korea's economy, now completely ruined thanks to the colonial, predatory policy of the U.S. aggressors. Then the people's life deteriorated to the extreme will improve greatly. **To this end, the independent national economy built in the northern part of the country will be a reliable asset. Industry and agriculture of South Korea can be restored, the people's living be improved.**

Then the North-South cultural interchange will accelerate the development of science, education, and culture of South Korea based on the achievements the people in the North have made in these fields. There is little doubt that the exchange programmes for scientists, cultural workers, artists, and sportsmen will be conducive to a uniformed growth of the national culture. They can exchange their experience, or jointly pursue researches, or exploitation of domestic resources and work together.

For effective economic and cultural interchanges, **it is necessary to set up a permanent organization, let us call it, an economic committee. Such committee will be composed of representatives of the business circles from the North and the South who will regularly meet and consult with each other.**

This does not mean, however, the North-South intercourse should be restricted to this. **There are urgent problems which our Government has repeatedly proposed—postal service and travel between the two parts of the country.**

All these interchanges when they are realized will deepen mutual understanding and trust. In the long run, an atmosphere of national harmony and unity will be created.

Among many intermediary steps proposed by our Government for the country's unification, there is yet another one.

It is the proposal for North-South confederation. By the North-South confederation **it is meant that a Supreme National Committee is to be set up with the same number of representatives who will be appointed by the two parties. Proposing this, our Government made it quite clear that the present political system in North and South Korea will remain intact and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the South Korean authorities are to pursue their present policies. The Supreme National Committee will be charged with the task of dealing with the problems that concern the entire nation.**

The confederation is a body of the entire nation, a homogeneous people who speak one and the same language and have the same customs and culture through their long history. True, there has been a temporary division created in the nation, but the Committee will do a big job in re-establishing national ties. The territory and scope it can cover is indeed vast. It can adjust and develop jointly the national economy and culture, exploit and utilize together the resources of the country, enter into the international arena as a single nation, and defend national interests. Particularly, it will accelerate the complete solution of the question of unification.

When the series of intermediary steps for the country's unification are materialized, obstacles on the road of unification will give way to new favourable conditions.

When such a new situation is created, a free North-South general election will be possible and a united all-Korea central government will come about, thus ending the country's division by the Korean people themselves, on a democratic basis, and through peaceful means.

A series of intermediary steps put forward by the Government of the D.P.R.K. reflect fully the earnest wishes of the entire Korean people for the country's unification. And they are the fair, reasonable proposals acceptable to all.

Hence, they enjoy not only ardent support of the entire Korean people but also of the world public at large. Only the U.S. aggressors who stand for colonization of South Korea and the puppet clique, the running dogs of Washington, are turning a deaf ear to them.

TREACHEROUS DOCUMENTS

IN JUNE, at the bidding of Washington, the Pak Jung Hi clique concluded the 14-year long "South Korea-Japan talks," and signed the "treaty" with the Japanese militarists. Agreements were reached on four questions—"the question on basic relations between South Korea and Japan," "the question of property claims on Japan," "the fishery question," and "the question of legal status of Korean nationals." In addition to the four documents, 36 other documents were signed.

Fair world public opinion as well as the entire Korean people condemn the "treaty."

"Basic Treaty"

The "treaty" which deals with the matter of "normalization of relations" between the two signatories, is to legalize the collusion of the Japanese militarists with the South Korean puppets and pave the way for the former to reinvade South Korea with the blessing of the U.S. imperialists.

The "treaty" prescribes:

"Deplomatic and consular relations shall be established;

"... exchange diplomatic envoys with ambassadorial rank;

"... the conclusion of treaties or agreements on trading, maritime and other commercial relations;

"...the conclusion of an agreement relating to civil air transport."

All this is designed to legalize schemes of Samurai and Zaibatsu for re-invading South Korea.

The Japanese militarists who are at oversea expansion tooth and nail, brazen-facedly call South Korea Japan's "life line" and clamour to set up a "United States of Japan" by knocking South Korea and Taiwan together. Then the Japanese monopolies are shouting: "Japan must hold the artery of South Korea's economy" and "place South

Korea in Japan's economic sphere."

That is not all.

The Japanese warlords gave the Pak Jung Hi clique an enormous amount of political fund to control the South Korean reactionary politicians when the "South Korea-Japan talks" were in progress. In the meantime monopoly capital of Japan has extended its claws to every branch of South Korea's economy. It has gone the length of demanding the U.S. imperialists to hand over South Korea's market to it.

Under the circumstances it is clear what results would come from the "treaty."

Sixty years ago under the cloak of "protection," the Japanese aggressors grabbed Korea's political and economic power step by step to make it a colony in the end. Today they are working to re-invade Korea under the name of "establishment of diplomatic relations" and "economic co-operation."

Article 3 of the "treaty" stipulates that "the Government of the Republic of Korea is the only lawful government in Korea as specified in the Resolution 195 (III) of the United Nations General Assembly." What this article is after is quite obvious. It is to legalize the South Korean puppet regime so as to justify U.S. occupation of South Korea, perpetuate the division of Korea, and pave the way for Japanese Samurai to re-invade South Korea.

The whole world knows that the Pak Jung Hi regime is a puppet of U.S. imperialism.

This notwithstanding, the Tokyo government talks about the lawfulness of the South Korean regime so that it can materialize re-invasion of South Korea with little difficulty, then it would make South Korea a springboard for aggression on the Continent of Asia.

A Diet man from the government party—the Liberal Democratic Party—demanded that Japan should dispatch its army to South Korea when the second Korean war takes place, in consideration of the future relations between Japan and South Korea. Another point, a very important one, to be mentioned in connection with the "treaty" is this: It creates a "legal" ground for the formation of the "Northeast Asia military alliance" which will include the Pak Jung Hi clique and the Japanese militarists. And this has been an important link of the U.S. policy of aggression for the Far East. Washington has suffered repeated defeats in Asia and it is working like mad to link Tokyo with Seoul in the military field.

Washington has secret pacts with Tokyo. Under these pacts Japan will be drawn into the U.S. anti-communist front in the Far East, South Korea and Japan will provide their ports for U.S. nuclear submarines, and the Japanese munitions plants will equip the South Korean army.

The chief of the Joint Staff Council Secretariat of the Japanese "Defence Agency" said:

"It will be easier for us to grasp the military and political situation of North Korea through the Seoul government as attaches of the Japanese "Defence Agency" will be stationed in the ROK thanks to the normalization of relations between Japan and the ROK."

All this reveals the traitorous nature of the "basic treaty" which provides a "legal" ground for the Japanese militarists to re-invade South Korea.

"Agreement on the Settlement of Problems Concerning Property Claims and Economic Co-operation"

The question of property claims on Japan concerns the right of the Korean people who can demand Japan to pay reparations for damages, personal and material, that it had conflicted upon the Koreans during Japanese colonial rule over Korea.

The damages are beyond calculation. Even according to some data the Japanese left when they fled from Korea, damages will run into tens of billions of dollars.

In the "agreement" the Pak Jung Hi clique, however, decided to "completely solve the question of the property claims" with 300,000,000 dollars worth Japanese products and services, a long-term 200,000,000 dollar credit which the Japanese government will offer, and 300,00,000 dollar commercial credits" from Japan. In this connection, it must be pointed out that under the "treaty" the Seoul puppets will have no voice in the matter concerning the demand and disposal of funds. Everything is left to the discretion of the Tokyo government.

According to the "agreement" and accompanying documents, the Pak Jung Hi clique should submit to the Japan government in advance a plan on the disposal of reparation funds. Drawing up contracts, and transport, insurance, and inspection of goods under the agreement on property claims are exclusively within the competence of Japanese firms. Moreover, it is prohibited to reprocess or export goods that South Korea receives in this way.

Even if an dispute concerning enforcement of the "agreement" rises, it is settled through "diplomatic channels" or "arbitration of a third mediator," decisions of which will be binding. Even in this the Pak Jung Hi clique has little to say.

The Pak Jung Hi clique have to receive Japanese goods under such humiliating terms, not as reparations for crimes that Japan had committed in Korea in the past, but as "economic assistance."

History of Japanese aggression of Korea tells that "economic co-operation" is nothing but a means to invade and subjugate South Korea.

"Fishing Agreement"

As the fishing question concerns the traditional fishing grounds and territorial waters of Korea, it pertains to sovereignty of Korea. Consequently there is no reasonable ground for the Pak Jung Hi clique to take up the question with Japan.

This notwithstanding, with the conclusion of the fishing agreement, the Pak Jung Hi clique have handed over, to all intents and purposes, to the Japanese militarists territorial waters and fishing grounds of South Korea from where a million fishermen earn their living.

They, abolishing the "old line," designated the exclusive fishing lines in a narrow space within 12 nautical miles, established a joint control zone covering 28 nautical miles beyond that, and nominated waters outside the joint control zones as the areas of joint surveys on fishery resources.

In the joint control zone are located major fishing grounds of South Korea. But now Japan whose tonnages of boats and equipment are ten times bigger than South Korea's is allowed to catch fish in the zones. It is little different from leaving Japanese fishing boats to monopolize the zone.

The "agreement" and its notes stipulate that Japan is allowed to dispatch as many as 3,000 boats a day to the joint control zones. In these zones "the flag principle" will be exercised, i.e. the Pak Jung Hi clique have no right to halt and inspect Japanese vessels even if they violate the provisions of the agreement.

South Korean boats have to leave the good fishing grounds outside the joint control zones, while Japanese vessels will catch fish even in the South Korean traditional fishing grounds.

For these fishing grounds the Pak Jung Hi clique agreed to receive 90,000,000 dollars of "fishery credits" from Japan.

In a word, under the agreement the territorial waters and fishing grounds of South Korea will be under Japanese control. And the fishermen of the South will be at the mercy of the Japanese monopoly capitalists.

"Agreement on Legal Status and Treatment of Korean Residents in Japan"

The "agreement" stipulates the nationality, the right of permanent residence, and treatment of the Korean nationals in Japan.

The Koreans in Japan are those who were taken there by the Japanese imperialists and who went over there to earn a living, and their children. Therefore, they should be given their rights due to all foreigners as provided for by international law and from the point of humanitarianism.

The Japanese government, however, has discriminated and persecuted the Korean nationals in Japan in gross violation of these principles of international law.

Now with this agreement the Japanese government is to force on the Korean nationals in Japan the nationality of the ROK pleading the "legal status."

Under the agreement only those Korean residents who have resided in Japan starting before August 15, 1945 and their children will be granted permanent residence. Moreover, before establishing permanent residence one has to get the nationality of the ROK.

The puppet South Korean regime had presented the matter to the "South Korea-Japan negotiation" in an attempt to drag the Korean nationals in Japan into the Korean war (1950-1953) and establish its prestige among them by pressing upon them the nationality of the ROK.

Nevertheless, today many of those Koreans in Japan who hail from South Korea are coming to North Korea.

But now the Seoul puppets want to press the South Korean nationality upon them so that they can conduct a political screening.

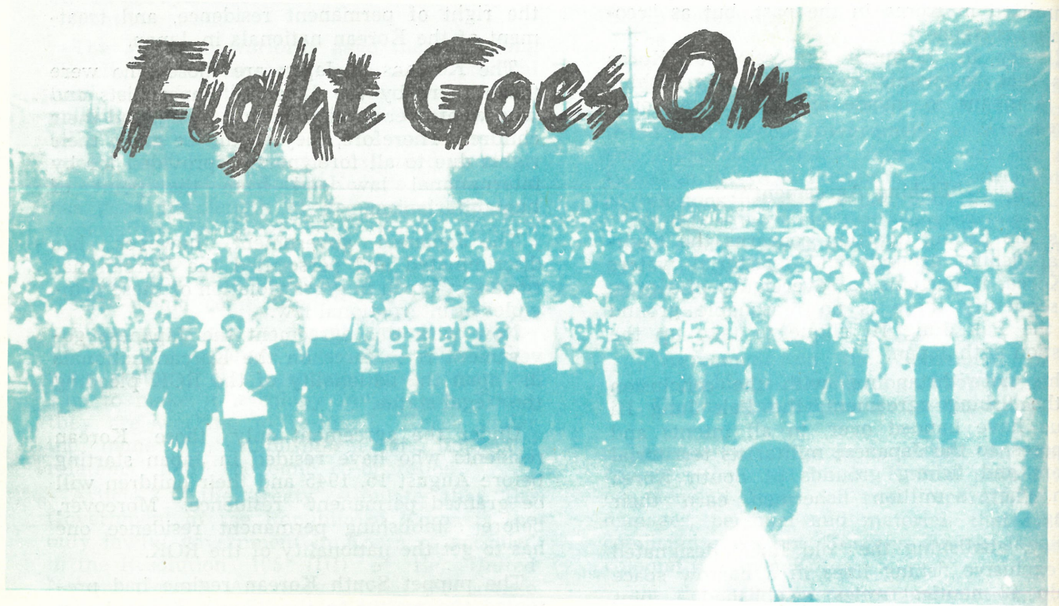
The agreement provides for various restrictions in favour of the Tokyo authorities to deport those Koreans in Japan as they see fit.

And the Japanese government is also authorized to further persecute and oppress those Koreans whom they can charge with "insurrection," "crimes relating to foreign aggression," and "offences affecting Japan's diplomatic interests."

In addition to these, the agreement is designed to legalize unlawful acts of the Japanese government against democratic national rights of the Korean nationals in Japan.

As mentioned above, the Korean people will not recognize these unlawful documents signed by the traitors and the aggressors and declare them null and void. The Pak Jung Hi clique and the Japanese authorities may draw up all kinds of treaties and agreements. But the Japanese imperialists will never be able to escape from obligations they owe to the Korean people. Likewise, never will the Pak Jung Hi clique be allowed to escape from the severe punishment at the hands of the Korean people.

Fight Goes On



Seoul students demonstrating against the "ROK-Japan treaty" and dispatch of troops to South Vietnam

THE South Korean students and people have risen up again in the struggle for nullifying the traitorous "South Korea-Japan treaty" and overthrowing the Pak Jung Hi clique.

Their current struggle started when the "ratification" of the "treaty" was rammed through the puppet national assembly on August 14.

For long the South Korean students and people had waged a vigorous struggle against the "ROK-Japan talks" held between the Pak Jung Hi clique and the Japanese militarists under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism. Then in June this year, when the "ROK-Japan treaty" was signed, they raised the flames of struggle against the "ratification" at the "national assembly." There had been indignation meetings, mass demonstrations, hunger strikes, sit-down strikes, signature collecting campaigns, burning the traitors in effigy, and boycotting Japanese goods.

The June 3 Students' Association and other students' organisations in Seoul formed a united front for a joint struggle. The church, academic, cultural and legal circles, the press, and women's organizations formed the "national council to defend the fatherland." Whole South Korea was against the ratification of the "Seoul-Tokyo agreements."

Yet, disregarding such nation-wide opposition, the Pak Jung Hi clique railroaded the traitorous documents through the puppet national assembly, which enraged all the more the students and people of South Korea.

On the day when the "assembly" ratified the "treaty," an "emergency mass meeting" was held in Seoul to voice the people's opposition to the ratification. And Seoul was not alone. People rose up in all parts of South Korea. In Choongmoo, South Kyungsang Province, there were demonstrations, and on Cheju Island students held indignation meetings. Everywhere the traitorous treaty was roundly condemned and the students and people renewed their determination to fight to the end.

On the 15th, the patriotic students in Seoul held demonstrations, and on the 16th, students' organizations such as the "federation of colleges," the "federation of universities against the ROK-Japan agreements," "ROK federation of university graduates" and the "April revolutionary organization" issued statements declaring the "South Korea-Japan agreements" null and void, and manifested their firm determination to continue the struggle until the agreements are nullified.

By August 20, the students' struggle became more intense.

August 20 was the day of a new school term. At the Kyunghi University in Seoul more than 1,500 students held an indignation meeting vehemently denouncing the traitorous clique of Pak Jung Hi and declaring the infamous treaty null and void. Then they filed out into the streets for demonstrations. They clashed with the waiting police, who began to fire tear-gas shells. The angry students sent stone missiles.

Meanwhile, in Pusan, too, there were street fights between the students and the police. Some 2,000 students of the Donga University after a meeting staged demonstrations. When the police began to use force against the demonstrators, they stoned the police, knocking down three of them.

On the 21th, more than 1,000 students of the Dongkook University in Seoul held a protest meeting against the "ROK-Japan agreements." The South Korean regime posted some 300 policemen around the campus. But the students were not to be threatened; they adopted a declaration branding the act of the Pak Jung Hi clique as traitorous. Then followed street demonstrations, fighting the police brutality.

Also the students of the Koryu University, the Liberal Arts and Science College, Law College and Art School of the Seoul University, the Hanyang University, the Yunse University, Dongyang Medical College, the Joongang University and other universities and colleges in Seoul were out for demonstrations, fighting the savage police.

In Kwangjoo, students of the Junnam University, then the students of the Junbook University in Junjoo also waged the struggle.



Even young pupils in Seoul joined Yunse University students in demonstrations

Mention also must be made of the fact that middle and high school students throughout South Korea partook actively in the fight. Particularly, the struggle of the students of the Osan Middle School in Soowon was intense.

The students and people of South Korea fighting the club-swinging, tear-gas-shelling police branded the Pak Jung Hi clique who concluded the "ROK-Japan treaty" as traitors.

"One million students, let's fight to the last to smash Japanese aggression and overthrow the country-selling dictatorship!" "We declare null and void the traitorous ROK-Japan treaty and the dispatch of troops to South Vietnam!" "America, don't interfere!" "Dissolve the traitorous national assembly!" "Let's annul the ROK-Japan treaty and smash the traitorous clique!" Such were the slogans of the angry students and people.

Even today the people's struggle in South Korea keeps growing in intensity.

The U.S.-Pak Jung Hi clique are desperate in their attempt to suppress the struggle. But the people's struggle will go on until the shameful "ROK-Japan treaty" is thrown overboard.

The puppet troops and mobile police run like mad to check the patriotic struggle of the students



PENTAGON'S NEW PLOT

ON JUNE 25 this year, the 15th anniversary of the Korean war unleashed by the United States, the U.S. nuclear submarine "Snook" entered into the South Korean port of Chinhai. Prior to this, South Korean newspapers disclosed, the Pentagon demanded to set up the Far Eastern base of Polaris nuclear submarines in South Korea and Chinhai was under consideration by the Pak Jung Hi clique.

The Pentagon's plot to set up a base of nuclear submarines in South Korea is a link of its policy of building nuclear bases in the Far East, and constitutes another challenge to the people in the Far East and Asia.

The U.S. aggressive circles have long built many military bases in South Korea, Japan, and Taiwan and shipped into these areas various new-type weapons in an attempt to attack the socialist countries and stifle the national-liberation movement in Asia. Recently, having built a nuclear submarine base on Guam Island the U.S. imperialists are making their Polaris nuclear submarines in full battle gear cruise on the waters of the Far East and Southeast Asia. It is known to all that U.S. nuclear submarines anchored at Sasebo and Yokosuka on more than one occasion despite the staunch opposition of the Japanese people. The U.S. imperialists, while sending their nuclear submarines into the Far Eastern areas, were at pains to cover up their sinister aggressive aim telling a pack of lies: "To give the crew a rest," and what not. But now they are openly prating that they would "secure" a base of nuclear submarines in South Korea and turn South Korea into a strategic nuclear base, into a base of operations to expand their aggressive war. Now these sinister schemes of the U.S. imperialists are becoming more and more naked in keeping with their desperate efforts to rig up the aggressive "Northeast Asia military alliance" after the signing of the U.S.-directed "ROK-Japan treaty" and their vicious machinations for escalating the war of aggression in South Vietnam. This fact bespeaks what the Pentagon is after.

It is not a new story that the U.S. war-maniacs want to convert South Korea into their nuclear base. They have been continuously stepping up the policy of building military and nuclear bases in South Korea regarding it as an important spring-board for aggression against the Far East and Asia.

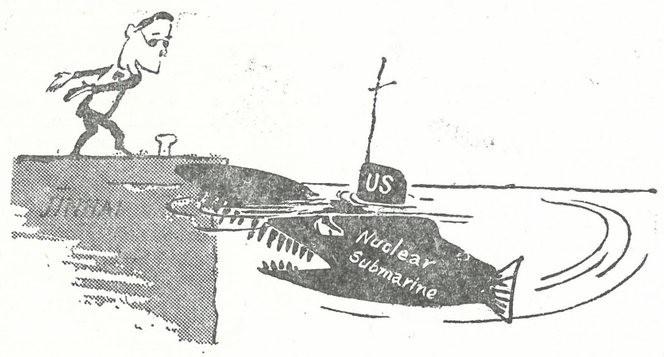
Washington rulers, on the strength of "treaties" and "agreements" they have concluded with the South Korean puppet clique, have been indulging themselves in expanding military bases and reinforcing the armed forces in South Korea. Not only that. In gross violation of the Korean Military Armistice Agreement signed by themselves, the American imperialists have reorganized the 1st U.S. cavalry division into an atomic division and continuously reinforced the U.S. troops in South Korea, while introducing various atomic and other new-type weapons in a reckless attempt to turn South Korea into an atomic and rocket base.

In the recent past alone, they shipped into South Korea many atomic weapons and guided missiles including the anti-tank guided missile "Hawk," while carrying forward a scheme of reinforcing the South Korean puppet army.

This constitutes a challenge not only to the Korean people but also to the socialist countries and the people in Asia who are fighting for national independence and liberation. That is why the Korean people, together with the peace-loving people of the world, are determined to fight to the end to thwart sinister machinations of the U.S. aggressors.

The Pentagon's plot to set up the nuclear submarine base in South Korea will certainly be smashed in face of the valiant struggle of the Korean people. Should the U.S. imperialists continue to cling to their new aggressive plot, it will only serve to hasten their final collapse.

"Come here as you have no other place to go."



Repeated Crimes

IN July the Pak Jung Hi clique of South Korea decided to send additional troops — this time a division of South Korean puppet army — to South Vietnam. This has been another case of proving that the Pak Jung Hi clique is carrying out most faithfully his pledge to U.S. President Johnson, a pledge that he would dispatch one army corps to aid the aggressive U.S. war in South Vietnam.

Having called Pak Jung Hi to Washington in May this year, the White House directed him to send more South Korean troops to their criminal war of aggression in South Vietnam. Johnson had a few nice words for him. Pak Jung Hi should set an example to other allies of the U.S. To win such distinction he has to send more troops to South Vietnam.

Now Pak Jung Hi wagged his tail. Yes, he has sent over 2,000 men to South Vietnam. But that was worth it, because, as he put it, "it thickened the U.S. confidence in him!" And now he is ready to do more—sending of more South Korean youths to South Vietnam as cannon fodder for the U.S. war of aggression. If one bothers to look at what has become of the 2,000 odd South Korean troops in South Vietnam, one would know clearly the criminal nature of this traitor.

In April, more than 300 South Korean puppet soldiers in South Vietnam were killed or wounded by the South Vietnamese people's armed forces, and hundreds of them are dying useless death in the jungles of South Vietnam. On top of it, U.S. officers shot to death six soldiers of the South Korean puppet army last March because, according to the Americans, the South Korean soldiers had refused to go to battle to provide a shield for the U.S. soldiers. South Korean puppet troops have been fallen into a trap of death by Pak Jung Hi. Now the South Korean men in South Vietnam are demanding that they be sent back home. Their resistance was mercilessly suppressed and some of the South Korean officers and soldiers even committed suicide.

This notwithstanding, the Pak Jung Hi clique, trying to conceal the truth, are again driving the South Korean youths to death in South Vietnam.

By serving U.S. aggression and its war policy the Pak Jung Hi clique, still further isolated from the people, are trying to hang on to their position under the wings of their masters in Washington. And their treachery has become more naked after they concluded the "South Korea-Japan treaty" with the Japanese militarists.

It is an open secret that the "South Korea-Japan treaty" and "agreements" are products of the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism. The U.S. is set to scrape together its puppets in Asia with the Japanese militarists as the shock brigade to invade the Asian continent.

Now the true colours of the Pentagon has been exposed for the whole world to see once again. It has ordered the Pak Jung Hi clique to send men to its aggressive war in South Vietnam while ordering the Japanese militarists to supply them with weapons.

The dispatch of the South Korean puppet troops to South Vietnam is to aid not only U.S. imperialism but also the Japanese monopolies. And the Pak Jung Hi clique are committing provocative acts against the Vietnamese people who are fighting for justice. They are also challenging the Korean people and seriously menacing peace in Asia and the world.

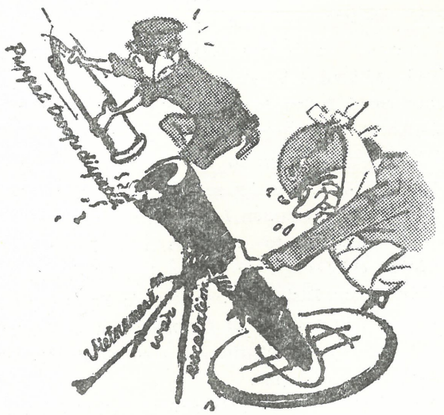
In this connection the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on July 8 a statement sternly condemning the criminal acts of the U.S. aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi clique, and warned that they would be solely responsible for all the consequences that may arise therefrom. The statement also solemnly declared that the D.P.R.K. would provide the South Vietnam National-Liberation Front with weapons and equipment necessary for arming as many fighters of the South Vietnamese Liberation Army and people's armed forces as the South Korean puppet troops sent to South Vietnam.

The Korean people together with the peoples of Asia and Africa and the progressive people the world over are giving warm, comradely support and encouragement to the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle of the courageous Vietnamese people.

Standing on the side of the fighting Vietnamese people are the honest-minded people of the world.

The U.S. imperialists who are engaged in the dirty war of aggression and the Pak Jung Hi gang who are selling out the South Korean youths as cannon fodder of the Yankees are only digging their graves.

"Stooge's loyalty"





The author in his study

My New Life

RYU GYUNG GOO

Deputy Director
Hamheung Branch, Academy of Sciences

It was in 1936 that I graduated from a university in Japan.

After that I had worked for a Japanese firm in Tokyo for some time. I had had some projects in my mind, but could not do little because I was no more than a salaryman in the service of money-makers.

When Korea was liberated from the yoke of Japanese imperialism in 1945, I returned to Seoul, my home town. For a time I taught at the Seoul Institute of Technology.

Educationists of the land wanted to see a university, a democratic one which would meet the needs of the country. But the American military government interfered; it wanted an American colonial education in South Korea. It was its set goal to do away with everything progressive and patriotic. When the teachers and students voiced their opposition, the American authorities dismissed en masse teachers and students from the college.

I was one of them expelled. Now I was without school, without laboratory. What should I do? No longer could I live in South Korea under U.S. occupation, it was simply suffocating.

I began to look up to the North. In the closing days of 1946, I came by sea to Heungnam, North Korea. What a reception I got! The local people held even a meeting to welcome me. Later I was appointed chief engineer of the People's Factory in the Heungnam District. The People's Factory was a name given to a group of factories in the district.

I shall never forget the deep solicitude the Government showed to me.

Some time later my wife and the children joined me. Evading the watchful eyes of the Americans, she and the children crossed the 38th Parallel to North Korea. It took them two weeks to reach North Korea at a great risk. Soon my family was settled comfortably.

The country was then in the great struggle for carrying out the 1947 National Economic Plan. Gradually I began to learn about industrial management for the first time and to realize that the strength of the working class was inexhaustible.

In 1948, it was decided to divide the Heungnam District People's Factory into independent ones. And a research institute was set up to help the new factories and to lay the foundation for scientific research projects that the country would assume in due course. I was appointed director of the institute, and two big buildings were allocated for it. The Government also took various measures for helping scientific research projects in every way.

An experimental factory, a library, and other facilities were set up, and many experts joined the institute. Some 100 new houses were built for the staff. Oh, how good and proud we felt! Our country won independence and we were working for its prosperity. And our work was not without fruit.

In those days, I planned to set up, in addition to the eight labs, a new one for high polymer chemistry to make researches in vinyl chloride. It had been my dream to see people using different kinds of vinyl chloride goods.

However, the Korean war unleashed by Washington interrupted our work. But, even under the difficult war condition when the whole country was fighting against the aggressor, every consideration was given to us so that we might go on with our work in the safe areas in the rear.

It was during the wartime that the Academy of Sciences was founded on the initiative of Premier Kim Il Sung. It was a measure for the country's future; it would expand the ranks of scientists and advance science greatly. Then I was appointed director of the Chemical Research Institute under the new Academy of Sciences.

It was only from the latter half of 1954, the year after the truce, that I started researches on vinyl chloride in real earnest.

The Government aided my work with all necessary data, experimental apparatuses, and reagents. Need it be said how I was moved by all this? Suffice it to say that I put heart and soul in my work more than ever to be worthy of such great solicitude and expectations of the country.

Researches went ahead into making vinyl chloride from carbide abundantly found in our country, in accordance with the Party policy on the scientific research work.

In parallel with researches on vinyl chloride itself, we studied plasticizer, stabilizer, etc.

In 1955 we completed our work, soon the Government built a pilot factory for us.

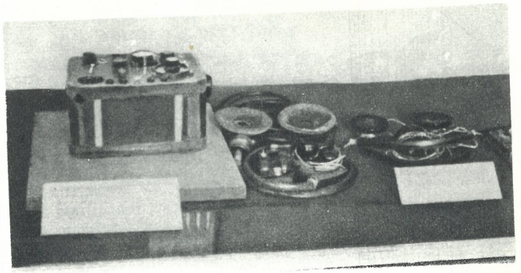
At an exhibition held in 1958, I had the honour of meeting Premier Kim Il Sung. To my surprise, he had known in detail what we had been working on. He watched attentively the models showing the processes of the vinyl chloride making. Then carefully he examined plastic goods. Upon hearing my explanation, he highly praised our work. He said the mass production should start right away.

Soon construction of a vinyl chloride factory started. It was to be built with our know-how and materials. The factory was completed in 1960, its annual capacity being 6,000 tons.

No word will do justice to my joy that I felt when I was shown the first products. There was a lump in my throat. In 1962 I was elected deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly. The people placed deep confidence in me for my small service that I could make for the country.

At present, the vinyl chloride factory is being expanded.

No joy is greater for a scientist than to see what he has worked on so painstakingly is actually serving the people. So is with me. Only my joy is still greater when I think what I am doing is helping the building of an independent national economy and making the country richer and more powerful.



The wireless set used by the anti-Japanese partisans

Revolutionary RELICS

WIRELESS SET

BEFORE liberation, Korean guerrillas waged an armed struggle against Japanese imperialism for 15 years. In 1940, they switched over to detail operations.

The wireless set shown in the above picture was the one used by members of a small reconnaissance group of the anti-Japanese partisans.

It was operated by Pak Kyung Sook, a woman guerrilla. Even under the difficult conditions of the partisan struggle, she had always kept the communications open from the headquarters to the unit. She protected the machine at all risks even when there was an enemy's surprise attack or when the partisan units were encircled by the enemy.

After the liberation of the country (August 15, 1945), this wireless set was handed over to a unit of the newly-founded Korean People's Army.

The wireless operators of the Korean People's Army handled with care this wireless set which speaks of the noble exploits and revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese fighters of the past.

It also saw a number of battles during the Patriotic War of Liberation fought against the U.S. imperialist aggressors (June 25, 1950-July 27, 1953).

Now this set is preserved in Room No. 15 of the Museum of Korean Revolution.

KOREA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

The United Nations is nothing but an instrument of U.S. imperialism and a shield for U.S. aggression.

It was at the 2nd U.N. General Assembly that the U.S. took the Korean question to the U.N. in an attempt to legalize its occupation of South Korea and perpetuate Korea's division. And the U.S. forced the illegal resolutions on the Assembly to dispatch the "U.N. Temporary Commission on Korea" and hold what is known as the "U.N.-supervised elections."

The discussion of the "Korean question" at the U.N. itself is a gross violation of the U.N. Charter, to say nothing of illegality of the resolutions.

Article 107 of the U.N. Charter places beyond the competence of the United Nations all the questions connected with the postwar settlement of the Second World War. Consequently, the Korean question is one that the United Nations cannot deal with.

And Article 2, paragraph 7, of the U.N. Charter reads: "Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state..."

According to the Charter, it is illegal for the United Nations to discuss the Korean question.

The Korean question is one of reunifying Korea temporarily divided. It is, in the last analysis, an internal affair of the Korean people, a question only Koreans, no one else, can settle.

It must be pointed out with due stress that the illegal "U.N. resolutions on Korea" were rejected by the Korean people.

Washington, however, hastily transferred the Korean question to the "U.N. Interim Committee," another flagrant violation of the U.N. Charter. To start with, the "U.N. Interim Committee" itself was illegal; it was set up in violation of the U.N. Charter. Once such committee was created as it had planned, the United States railroaded resolutions on holding "elections" in South Korea under U.S. occupation. It was designed to perpetuate the division of Korea and convert South Korea into a colony.

It was not accidental that even the Canadian representative on the "U.N. Temporary Commission on Korea" maintained that the resolution of the "U.N. Interim Committee" was unreasonable and illegal. What results Washington-inspired "resolutions" would bring about were obvious.

On May 10, 1948, the American occupation army held an election in South Korea, to be exact, not an election but a slaughter of the South Korean people who opposed U.S. rule.

It is enough to cite the following as an illustration of U.S. fraudulence and beastliness:

The U.S. troops and the South Korean police imprisoned 50,425 innocent inhabitants during four days—between May 7 and 10. Even according to the report of the "U.N. Temporary Commission on Korea" submitted to the United Nations, 416 people were killed and 858 injured on the election day.

The "election" was a fiasco from beginning to end owing to the strong opposition from the South Korean people.

This notwithstanding, the "U.N. Temporary Commission on Korea," at the instructions of the United States, painted in its report to the United Nations the murderous "election" as "democratic" one carried out in a "free atmosphere". On this basis, the United States set up the puppet Syngman Rhee government in the name of the United Nations.

Since then the United States has become more vicious. At last on June 25, 1950, it started the war against North Korea to expand but in vain its colonial rule to all parts of Korea.

Upon his inspection of the areas along the 38th Parallel former U.S. Secretary of State Dulles bid the South Korean puppets to start the war, saying that ".....the United States, by accusing North Korea of attacking South Korea, will compel the United Nations to take action in whose name land, naval and air forces would be mobilized." (From the testimony of Kim Hyo Suk, former Home Minister of Syngman Rhee.)

After starting the war the United States convened the U.N. Security Council to brand the D.P.R.K. as "aggressor" according to its pre-arranged plan, and had a set of illegal resolutions passed to cover up its armed aggression with the U.N. flag. This was an outright contravention of the U.N. Charter—Chapter 5 "The Security Council," Chapter 6 "Pacific Settlement of Disputes," and Chapter 7 "Action with Respect to Threats to the Peace, Breaches of the Peace, and Acts of Aggression."

The U.N. Charter points out that when the Security Council adopts a resolution concerning any dispute it must base itself on correct data of investigation and invite at least the countries concerned in the dispute to participate in the discussion.

But, in violation of even this elementary procedure, the United States made the U.N. Security Council pass the illegal resolution based on the telegrams— sheer fabrications as far as facts were concerned— from the U.S. ambassador in Seoul and the "U.N. Commission on Korea." This was Washington's argument: The disposition of the Republic of Korea forces in all areas along the 38th Parallel was entirely of a defensive pattern, and they were deployed in echelon in all areas. But its falsity was exposed later to the full.

In his testimony made in May 1951 in the MacArther Hearings before the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations and Military Affairs Committees, MacArther, former Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Forces in the Far East, stated: "The Republic of Korea forces kept their supplies and equipment right close to the 38th Parallel. They had not built any rear positions."

Preparing for an aggressive war against North Korea, the Pentagon, in fact, had long carefully designed a detailed plan to hide its aggressive acts with the U.N. flag.

At the U.S. Senate Appropriations Committee in June 1951, in answering questions asked by Senator Ferguson, John Hickerson, then Assistant Secretary of State for United Nations Affairs, remarked that, in fact, the State Department had already before the outbreak of the Korean war "decided to take this question to the United Nations." And he confessed as follows:

"We knew in general what we were going to say" and "we had drawn up the skeleton of a resolution." (I.F. Stone, Hidden History of the Korean War, New York, 1952)

The resolution forced by the United States through the U.N. Security Council was also illegal in the light of the fact that it was "adopted" without the approval of the Soviet Union, one of the permanent members of the Security Council. This was an act of violation of Article 27, Paragraph 3, of the U.N. Charter on the principle of unanimity of the five permanent members.

That the United States utilized the United Nations as its tool in the Korean war was borne out indisputably by the fact that it forced the Security Council to approve as a fait accompli the U.S. armed intervention in Korea after it had been actually launched.

Three hours before the adoption of the resolution by the Security Council on June 27, 1950, U.S. President Truman had already ordered the military intervention in Korea.

MacArthur, "Commander of the U.N. Forces," gave the testimony: "The U.S. army went into action twelve hours before the U.N. resolution was adopted." (The records of Hearings of U.S. Senate Foreign Relations and Military Affairs Committees)

In October 1950, when the United States found it hard to use the U.N. Security Council in carrying out its aggressive plan, it ignored the functions of the Security Council and forced the United Nations General Assembly to pass an illegal resolution on expanding on a large scale the scope of operations of the U.N. Forces all over Korea.

This was an act of undermining the most important provisions of the U.N. Charter and of threatening the very existence of the United Nations.

As a result, the United Nations became one of the belligerent parties in the Korean war.

Even after the ceasefire in Korea, the United States has continued its occupation of South Korea using the U.N. signboard as a shield; it has been pursuing its policy of turning South Korea into its colony and military base; it has been carrying out its machinations for perpetuating the division of Korea.

Today the U.S. government is working hard to make people believe that the U.S. forces are in South Korea in accordance with the resolution of the United Nations. But the whole world knows U.S. occupation of South Korea started long before the U.N. "resolutions" were adopted.

According to the "Seoul-Washington Defence Treaty" of 1953, the U.S. government will station its U.S. forces in South Korea indefinitely.

The U.S. government and the South Korean puppet regime on the strength of the U.N. resolutions on "U.N.-supervised elections" are trying to justify their hindrance to unification of Korea.

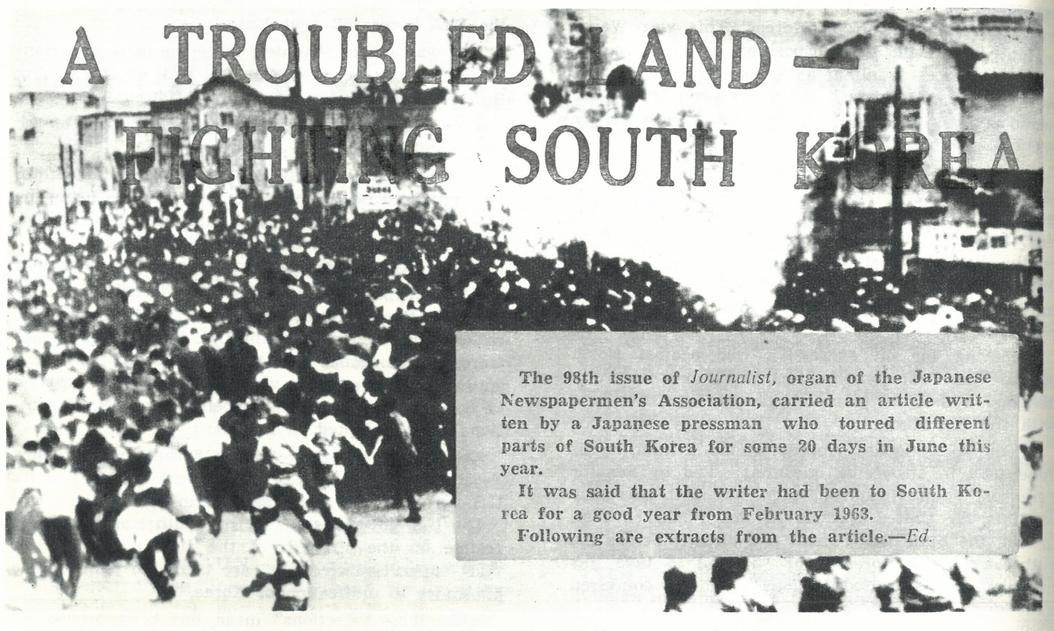
What these "elections" mean has been proved by the "elections" repeatedly held in South Korea since 1948. It is nothing but a farce to rig up a puppet regime and legalize it in the name of the United Nations by completely depriving the people of freedom of expression under the threat of U.S. arms and by tampering at will with the results of the voting. All this bespeaks most eloquently how shameless they are and what a fix they are in.

"U.N.-sponsored elections" will not unify Korea, but only the Korean people will.

Nevertheless, every year the U.N. General Assembly discusses the "Korean question" and adopts illegal resolutions based on the fraudulent reports presented by "the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" to cover up U.S. aggression. Moreover, now the United Nations has no right to discuss the Korean question. And it has been made by the United States a belligerent in the Korean war and a signatory to the Korean Armistice Agreement. Thus it has long lost even its moral ground for dealing with the Korean question. Under these conditions, no matter what proposals the United Nations may make, they will be null and void as far as the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is concerned.

The United Nations must take measures for cancelling all the illegal resoultions on Korea imposed by the United States, for withdrawing the aggressive U.S. army from South Korea, and for dissolving the "U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea."

A TROUBLED LAND — FIGHTING SOUTH KOREA



The 98th issue of *Journalist*, organ of the Japanese Newspapermen's Association, carried an article written by a Japanese pressman who toured different parts of South Korea for some 20 days in June this year.

It was said that the writer had been to South Korea for a good year from February 1963.

Following are extracts from the article.—*Ed.*

POLICY IS WRONG

What impressed me most in South Korea during my recent visit was that the gap between the rich and the poor was greater than ever.

In Seoul and other cities life seemed to be more luxurious than before.

Shops were bright with neon signs, and a great variety of goods were on display, ranging from jewelry to ready-made Western clothes, shoes, and others.

At a glance one may entertain oneself with a notion that there are more goods and the economy is improving.

But I learned from the store owners that they were having a tough time. Their customers are mostly the wives of big businessmen and government officials or women of the entertainment world who can afford luxuries.

But once out of the city, one will be shocked at the plight of the farmers. This year, I was told, South Korea was hit by the worst drought in sixty years.

Except for a few irrigated field, most of the paddy-fields would be washed away if there is even a small rainfall. Then they would parch even in a short dry spell. Unless something is done now, I am sure, this will become a serious political problem in the autumn or next spring or summer.

The peasants are sinking wells by their plots to water the parching field. One can see in South Korea's countryside whole peasant families scooping water from dawn to dusk. They know that it would not do much good but they are helpless. The scene was so pitiable that something cut me to the quick.

In the urban areas the poor live in "box houses." In Seoul, Pusan, Inchon, and other cities which I visited, I found "box houses" clustering on hills making a striking contrast with the lordly mansions of the moneyed men. Some of the palace-houses are so awesome, I felt my feet trembling when I stood at the front gate. All this certainly presented an odd picture.

In South Korea, I dare say, there is hardly any middle class. The gap between the rich and the poor is so wide that, it seems, the difference can generate energy to shake the whole society to the foundation. I think this is the very cause of the unstable political situation in South Korea.

If I may add, most of the big businessmen came into being thanks to the influx of the dollars after World War II. No less than 4,000,000,000 dollars came in from the U.S. in "economic aid" alone. But the money was not used for economic development. Instead the dollars were channeled into the pockets of the privileged classes. There is a worst inflation in South Korea. And, if anyone can get hold of the dollars, he would make a big money by simply passing the bills from his left hand to the right hand! So "aid" is not for production. Even if it is allotted to production, flour mills and sugar refineries are about all that can get any benefit. Little money is used for key industries and for the relief of the unemployed that fill the streets.

On top of it, Japanese capital is now flowing into South Korea. The first stage is over for the big Japanese firms to make their entries into South Korea.

Now the bell has just rung for the second stage. Taking advantage of the topsy-turvy political situation in South Korea, Japan is lavishly spending political funds in connection with their economic penetration.

In other words, Japan is a partner of the corrupt and shameful political and economic circles of South Korea where men of influence do openly the lining of their own pockets. This is a serious matter.

THE PEOPLE ARE LOOKING UP AT THE NORTH

During my recent visit, I was asked by many South Koreans.

"You are a Japanese newspaperman. I suppose you can go to North Korea. Have you ever been there?"

And I felt such a question is something one should not dispose of lightly. As I said, I had been in Seoul in 1963 and 1964. It was unthinkable then for the South Koreans to put such a question to a stranger, a foreigner in particular. Why? The answer is very simple. The person who would ask that kind of question would be charged as a violator of the anti-communist law, if someone should inform the authorities on him.

To start with, the concern the South Koreans have about the North has been great, for they have parents, wives and husbands, children, relatives and friends over there. But under the military regime, they could not open up their minds freely. Now they give vent to what they have in mind.

The Pak Jeung Hi regime has left no stone unturned in their attempt to suppress this. Before my latest visit to South Korea, I thought Pak had scored some success in this respect. But the reality is far from what I imagined.

Evidence of this is, as I have already pointed out, I was often asked such a question, from which I drew the conclusion: The people have crossed a ridge and they do not want to return where they were before. I care little about the surface but I can say, for sure, there is something new in every South Korean's heart, something that they did not have last autumn.

A word about the Japan-South Korea question. The South Korean students are bent on stopping the ratification of the "Japan-South Korea treaty". But they are fighting for more than that. This I learned when I talked to the students.

ANTI-AMERICAN SLOGAN WILL COME TO THE FORE

A special correspondent of *Mainichi Shinbun* of Japan in Seoul, in his article, wrote that the South Korean students had a new slogan: "We don't want wooden clogs or leather shoes! Korean straw sandles are good enough for us!" Wooden clogs mean Japan and leather shoes the United States. They are thus voicing their opposition to Japan's economic co-operation which would inevitably result in its re-invasion of South Korea. People are complaining U.S. aid has in no way benefited South Korea either; it is of no use, it will bring only ruin to the nation. Students are now resolutely opposing both Japan and the United States. They are saying: All kinds of arguments may be presented. But in the last analysis Japan is playing the role of a general manager for U.S. policy in the Far East. The question is: "Who is before the cart, the general manager or the boss?"

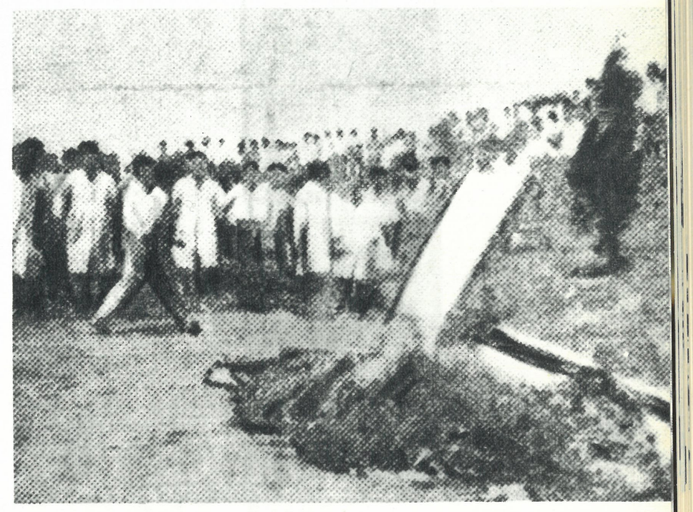
Of course, if one judges from general sentiments and urgency, the Japan-South Korea issue comes to the fore. Therefore, the student movement has placed this question first. But to do so, they must criticise the United States, specially the "U.S.-South Korea status of forces agreement," as these questions are inseparable from the issue.

The United States considers that South Korea is under a "quasi-war footing" and that the U.S. army must be guaranteed freedom of action. Accordingly, the Americans insist that they should have jurisdiction over all their men and officers on duty or on leave. But the people of South Korea resent this. Even under the severe military rule the South Korean students denounced and staged demonstrations against such practices of the U.S. authorities.

I was told that before long the "U.S.-South Korea status of forces agreement" would be signed. According to the students, the South Korean authorities will be given power in name only—the agreement is worse than the "U.S.-Japan status of forces agreement." Hence they are against the humiliating agreement.

At present the struggle against the "Japan-South

A ceremony of burning Japanese goods held by Yunse University students who rose up in the campaign to boycott Japanese goods



Korea treaty" is placed before this. But who can be sure it will remain so always?

The South Korean students' struggle is of an high order. It has been shown that they are most prudent in grasping the situation at every stage to put forth proper slogans taking into account what people want and how they feel. It is my observation that they do not come up with slogans on U.S.-South Korea relations at present because they know suppression would get worse. Then, it seems there is another aspect they take into consideration. It is a question of whether they can get bigger support than the slogans against the current Japan-South Korea issue, if they come up with the U.S.-Scuth Korea issue.

Though they are considerably handicapped in getting foreign news and publications, nevertheless they have rather correct appraisals of international issues. The student movement of South Korea, I say, is firmly based on correct theories and it is a well-thought-out one.

Stamps of Korea

ASIAN FOOTBALL GANEFO SPECIALS

The Ministry of Communications of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued two new stamps on the Asian Football GANEFO on August 1, 1965. Both stamps depict Asian Football GANEFO mark, and the legends read: "In Commemoration of the Asian Football GANEFO."

Denominations are in 10 jun.
Size: 24.5×34.5 mm. Offset.



SOUTH KOREA'S SOAP INDUSTRY UPTURNED

In recent years, the total volume of beef tallow, the main stock for soap, has shown a sharp decrease in the United States. As a result, the price of tallow jumped to 250 dollars a ton, which was 140-150 in 1964.

So, Washington, which was selling more than 10,000 tons of beef tallow every year to South Korea at a high price under the name of "aid," has decided to exclude the item—beef tallow—from the list of "aid goods" to South Korea.

And this has caused quite a stir of "no soap" in South Korea.

The soap factories in South Korea have used up what little stock they had, and now 90 per cent of the soap factories, including even the "Lucky Oil," a leading soap manufacturer in South Korea, have to operate on reduced schedules. And sky-rocketting is the soap price.

So, a shortage of tallow in the United States has caused a soap famine in South Korea, on the other side of the earth. All this shows, sad as it is, how much South Korea's economy is dependent on the United States.

Mr. NAM of Seoul

Anything in this issue may be reprinted with due acknowledgement.

풍덕'벌은 내 고향

POONGDUKBULEUN NAIGOHYANG

Words by Han Chan Bo
Music by Yoon Bok Gi



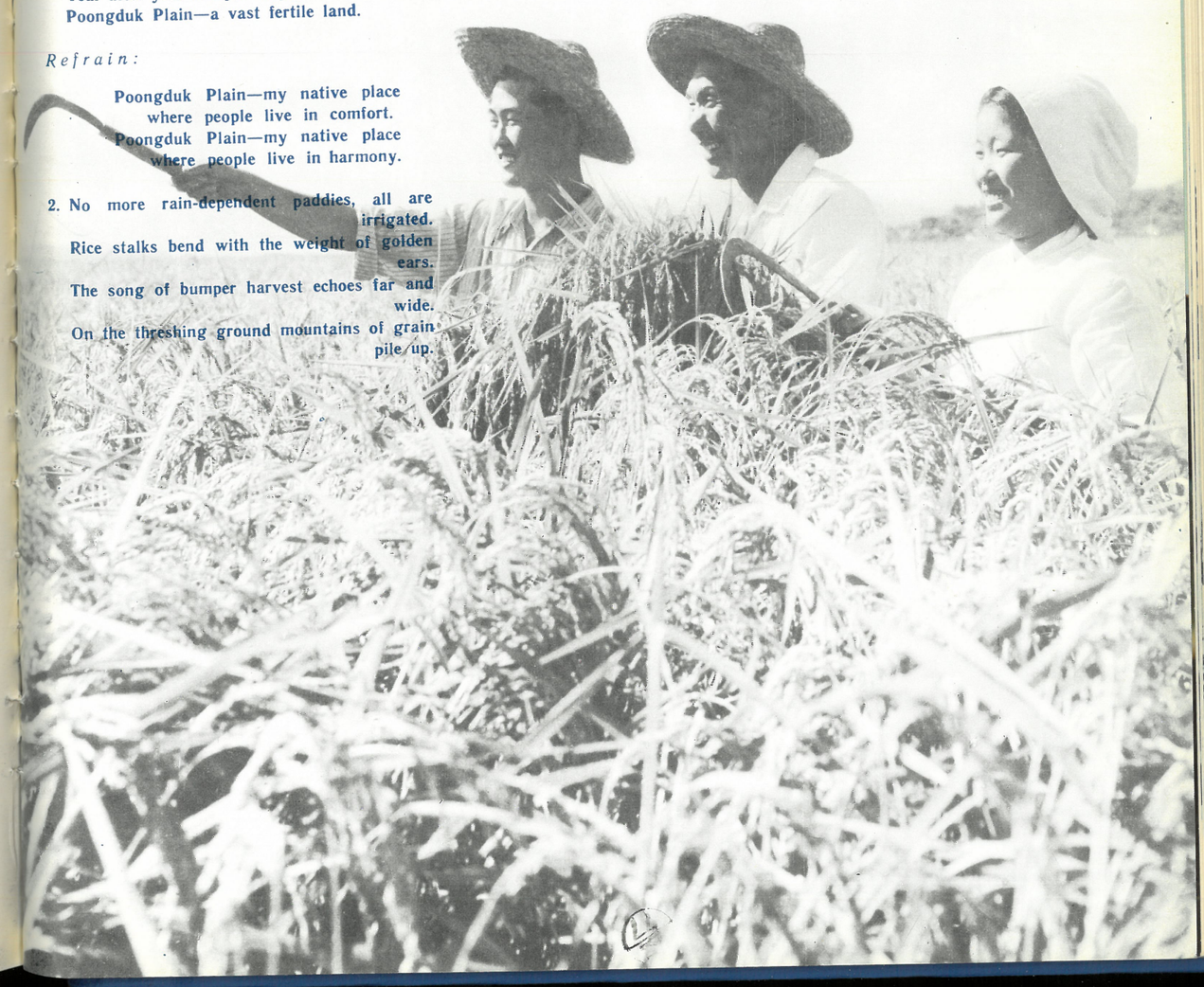
Poongduk Plain—My Native Place

1. Spring stirs the wheat field like a rippling sea.
Autumn stacks sheaves to the sky.
Year after year bumper crops visit
Poongduk Plain—a vast fertile land.

Refrain:

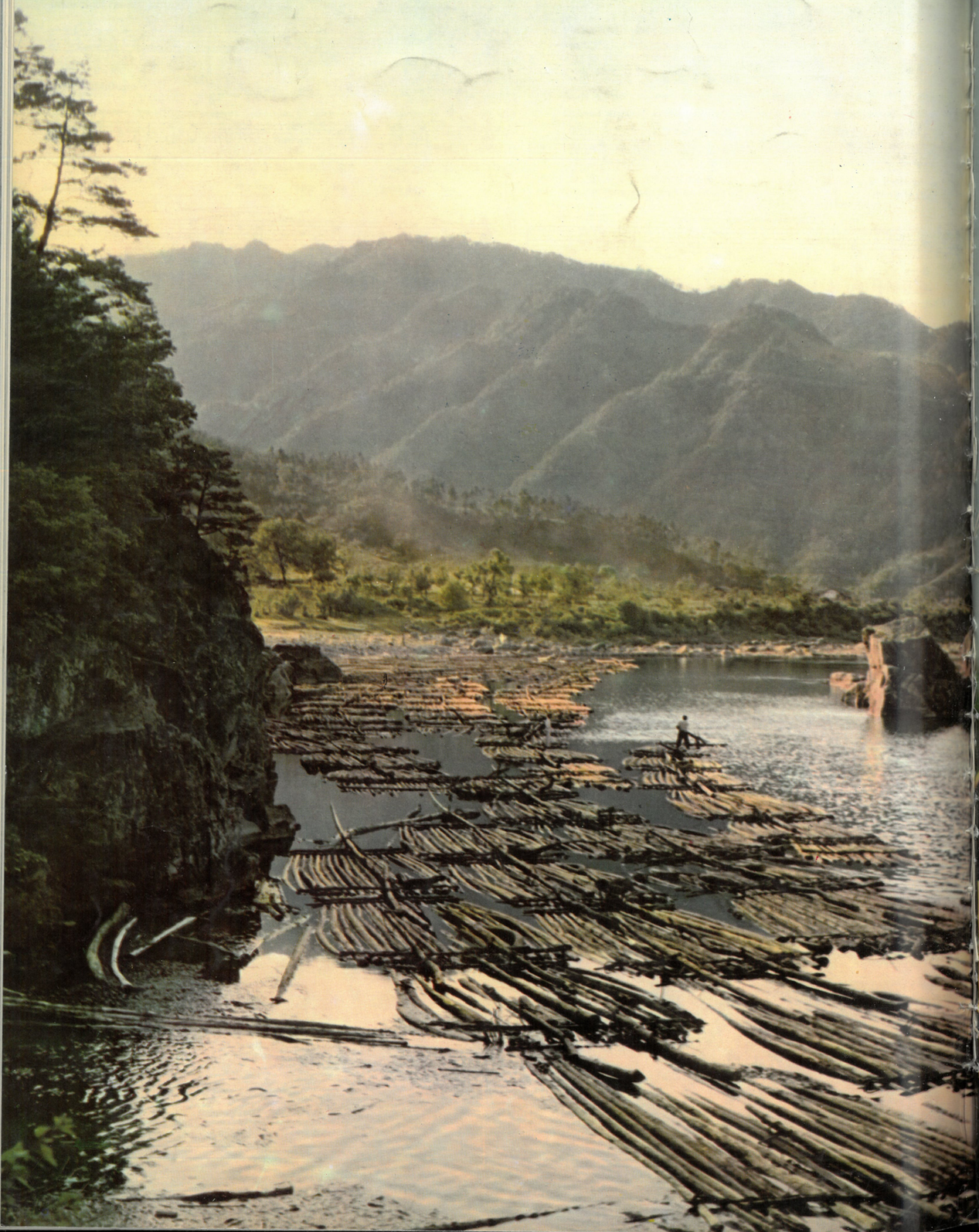
Poongduk Plain—my native place
where people live in comfort.
Poongduk Plain—my native place
where people live in harmony.

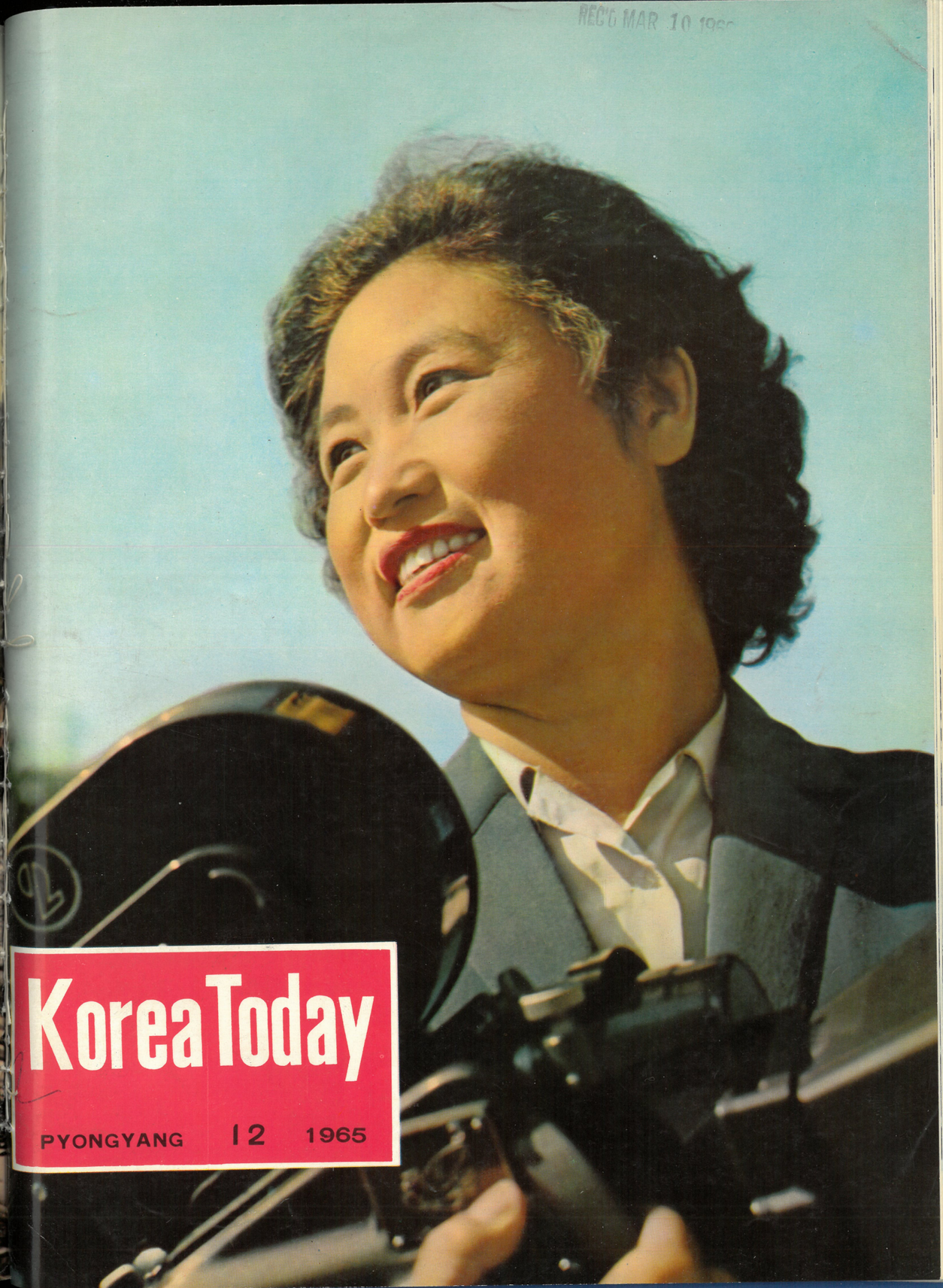
2. No more rain-dependent paddies, all are irrigated.
Rice stalks bend with the weight of golden ears.
The song of bumper harvest echoes far and wide.
On the threshing ground mountains of grain pile up.



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